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The Flag of Iran

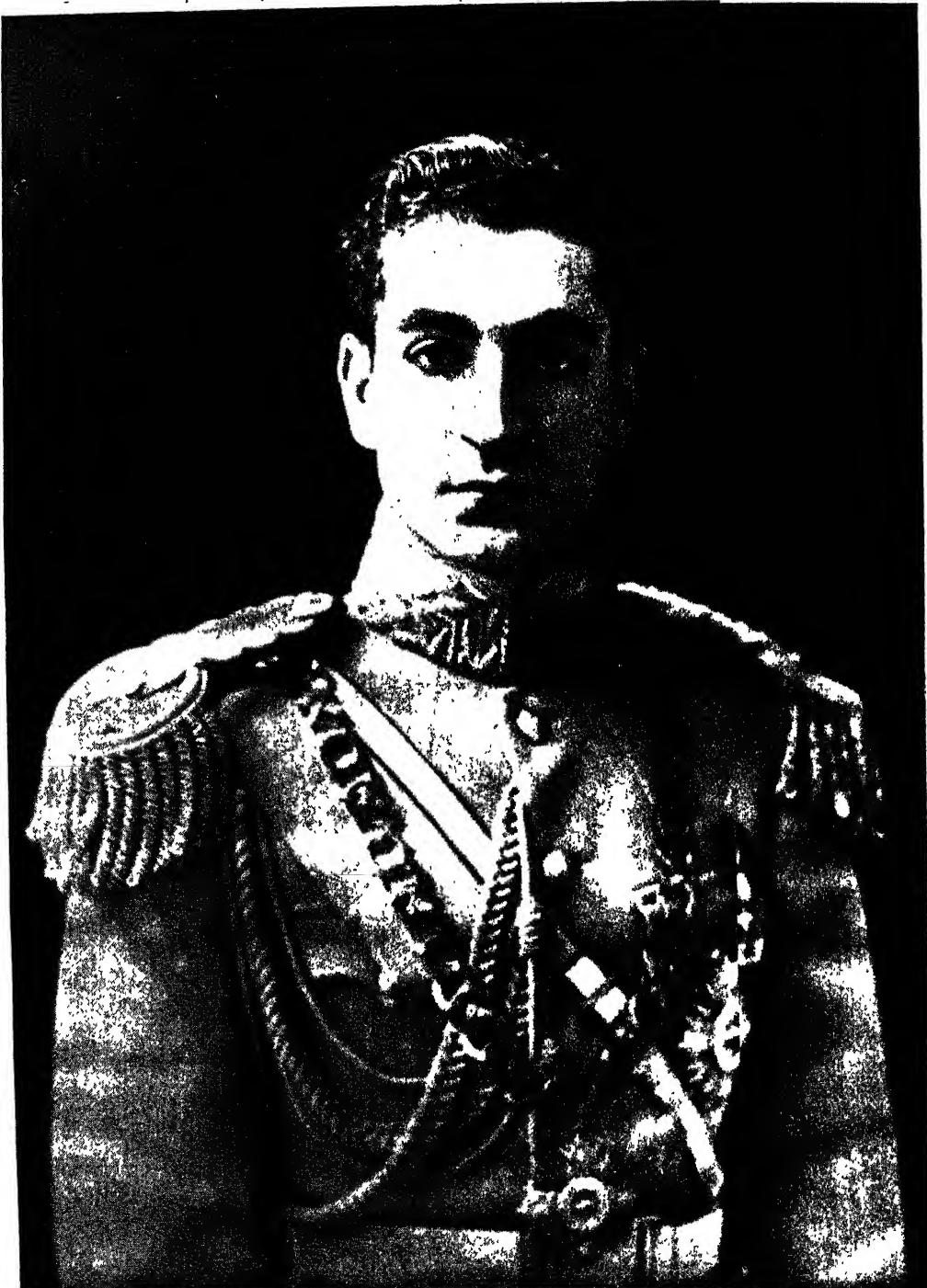


کشوریتی ترکان

اعلامیتی سه دولت

رایج بایران

۱۳۲۲م/ ۱۹۴۳م



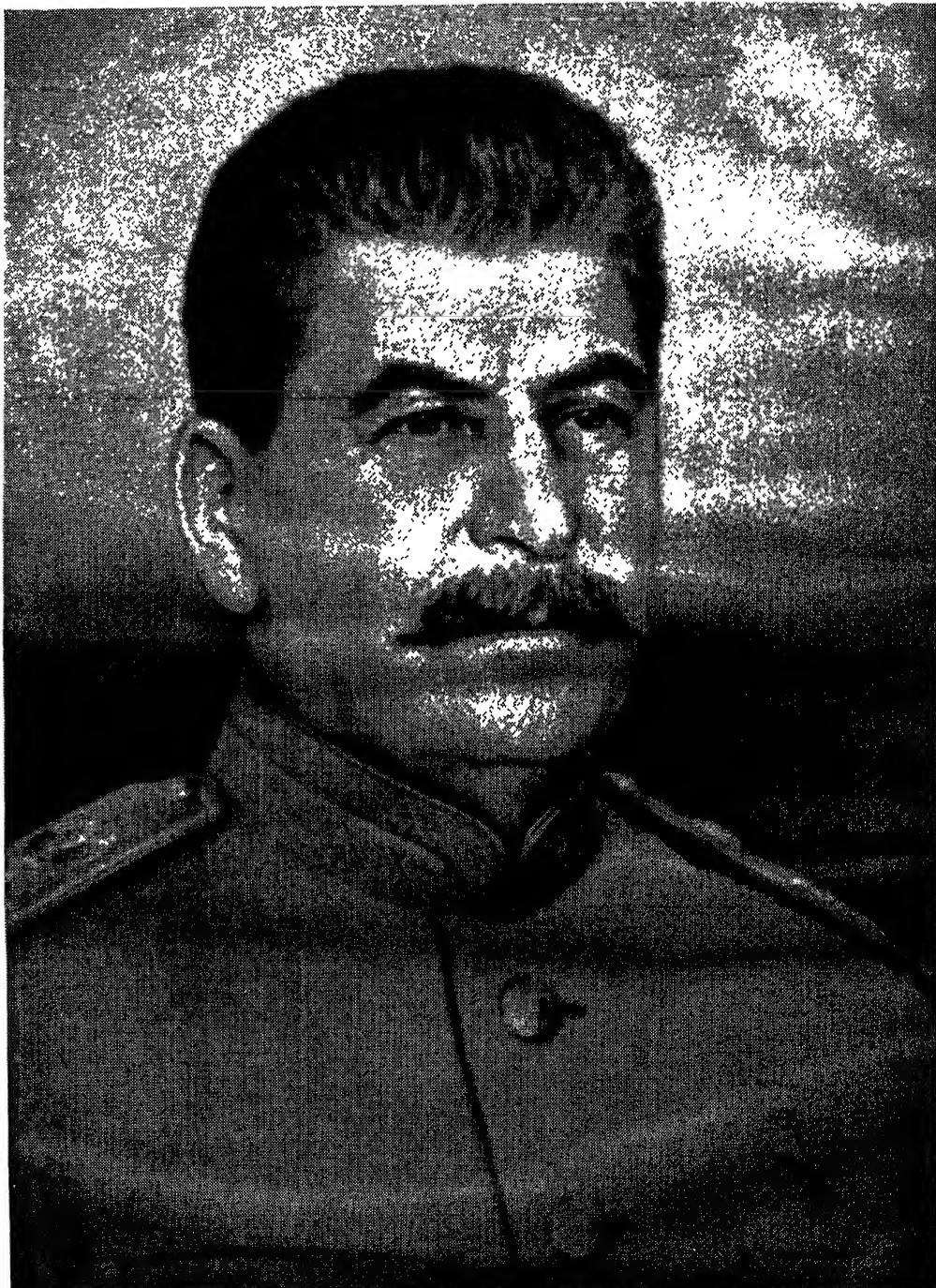
*His Imperial Majesty
Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi
Shahinshah of Iran*

Born 27th October 1919
Acceded to the throne 17th September 1941



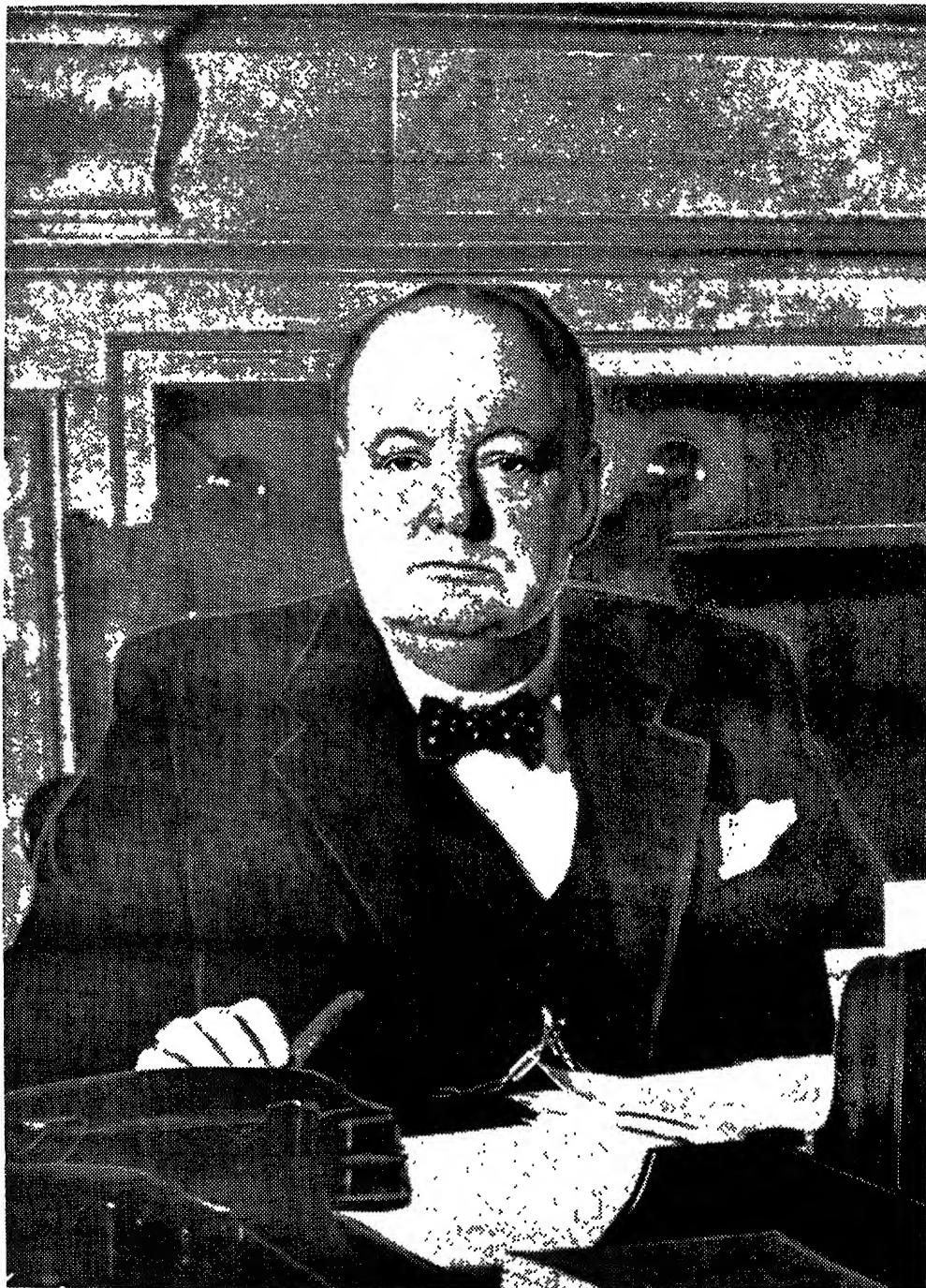
*His Excellency Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States
of America*

Born 1885
Elected President 1st. time 1932
» » 2nd. time 1936
» » 3rd. time 1940



*Marshal Joseph Vissarionovitch Stalin
President of the Council of the People's Commissars
of the U.S.S.R.*

Born 1879
Elected Secretary General of the Party 1924
Elected President of the Council of the
People's Commissars. 1941.



***The Right Honourable Winston S. Churchill
British Prime Minister***

Born 1874
Appointed Prime Minister 1940

The Tehran Conference and the meeting of the leaders of the three great nations, as well as a number of famous military and political personalities, is one of the most important political events in the history of the present war, or indeed in the history of the world. Its importance is unique on account of the motives which brought it about, the fame of the statesmen who participated in it, and the success which crowned all the problems with which it dealt.

The decisions reached at this Conference were momentous not only in so far as the ultimate goal of all the Allied Nations was concerned, namely the extermination of aggression and the establishment of the principle of freedom for all nations; but it was of special significance, and a great political achievement for Iran owing to a special declaration which was issued concerning her.

It is meet that we express our deep appreciation of the fact that the leaders of the three Great Powers chose the capital of this historic land as the seat of the Conference, and that they issued a declaration at the Conference regarding this country which asserts their concern for the safeguard of the independence, sovereignty, and the territorial integrity of Iran, and acknowledges the assistance rendered by her in the war against our common enemy at the price of hardships sustained by the Iranian people.

The present booklet is published in commemoration of that historic event. Considering that in the Declaration of the Tehran Conference mention was made of the Atlantic Charter to which Iran expressed her Adherence in the Treaty of 29th January with Great Britain and the U.S.S.R., and as the Tehran Conference was subsequent to other political events such as Iran's adherence to the Declaration by the United Nations and the Moscow Conference, which were connected with the Tehran Conference, the texts of the Tripartite Treaty, the Atlantic Charter and a brief account of the Moscow Conference, are also included in this booklet.

MEMORANDUM*

Considering that this ancient land of Iran has, by Divine Providence, been selected as the meeting place of the leaders of the three Great Powers our Allies, and that one of the most important events in history is taking place here with a view to the solution of international problems, the establishment of a lasting peace, and the future security of nations on a basis of equality and justice – these being the aims of the Allied Nations and the object of the Atlantic Charter – it is opportune that at such a moment as this the views and desires of Iran be plainly stated.

The present development of Iran, which has been a great source of help to the Allies in accelerating the final victory, is the outcome of the efforts and sacrifices made by all classes of her people during the past years, and it is therefore necessary that the Government and people of Iran should rest assured that allied assistance will not be withheld from this country now and in the future.

Iran has shown in practice, through her cordial feelings and the outstanding and effective steps taken, her sincere desire to see the war end as quickly as possible in the victory of the Allies.

Owing to her whole-hearted collaboration with her Allies, in conformity with the provisions of the Tripartite Treaty, Iran considers herself entitled to a share in the fruits of victory, and is confident that her Allies will, in return for her sincere co-operation with them, fully consider her efforts and the losses she has sustained through the war.

*On 1st December 1943 His Excellency Mr. Saed, the Minister of Foreign Affairs sent the above memorandum with a letter to His Excellency Mr. Molotov, the U.S.S.R. Commissar for Foreign Affairs, and to His Excellency Mr. Eden, His Britannic Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs. As His Excellency Mr. Cordell Hull, the United States' Secretary of State was not then in Tehran, a copy of the memorandum was also sent to His Excellency Mr. Dreyfus, the U.S. Minister Plenipotentiary in Tehran.

For the preparation of the Declaration concerning Iran, the text of which is published in this booklet, a series of discussions took place between Mr. Molotov, Mr. Eden and General Hurley. The Declaration was finally signed in the late hours of the night of 1st December by Mr. Roosevelt, Marshal Stalin and Mr. Churchill. Mr. Dreyfus and General Hurley who had participated in the discussions had called on Mr. Saed, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iran, prior to the signing of the Declaration and obtained his approval of the last draft.

The Government and people of Iran have, in the various stages of the present conflict, given every proof of their good-will and made efforts involving them in economic difficulties far surpassing their capacity in their help to extirpate tyranny and ensure the victory of the Allies.

Finally Iran's declaration of war on Germany confirmed the confidence of the Allies in this country. The Government and people of Iran therefore expect the Allies to make a special effort to restore to them all the vital resources of the country, now temporarily in their hands, and to transfer the responsibility for the establishment of order and security to the Iranian military and civil authorities, and provide all the conditions necessary for the fulfilment of this object, so as to prove their good-will in practice.

The Government and people of Iran are fully convinced that the written undertaking and verbal assurances given by the Allies concerning the integrity and complete independence of Iran will be strengthened by their material and moral assistance in all political and economic matters, and that Iran will thus be able to continue to play the part she has had in the past among the civilized nations of the world.

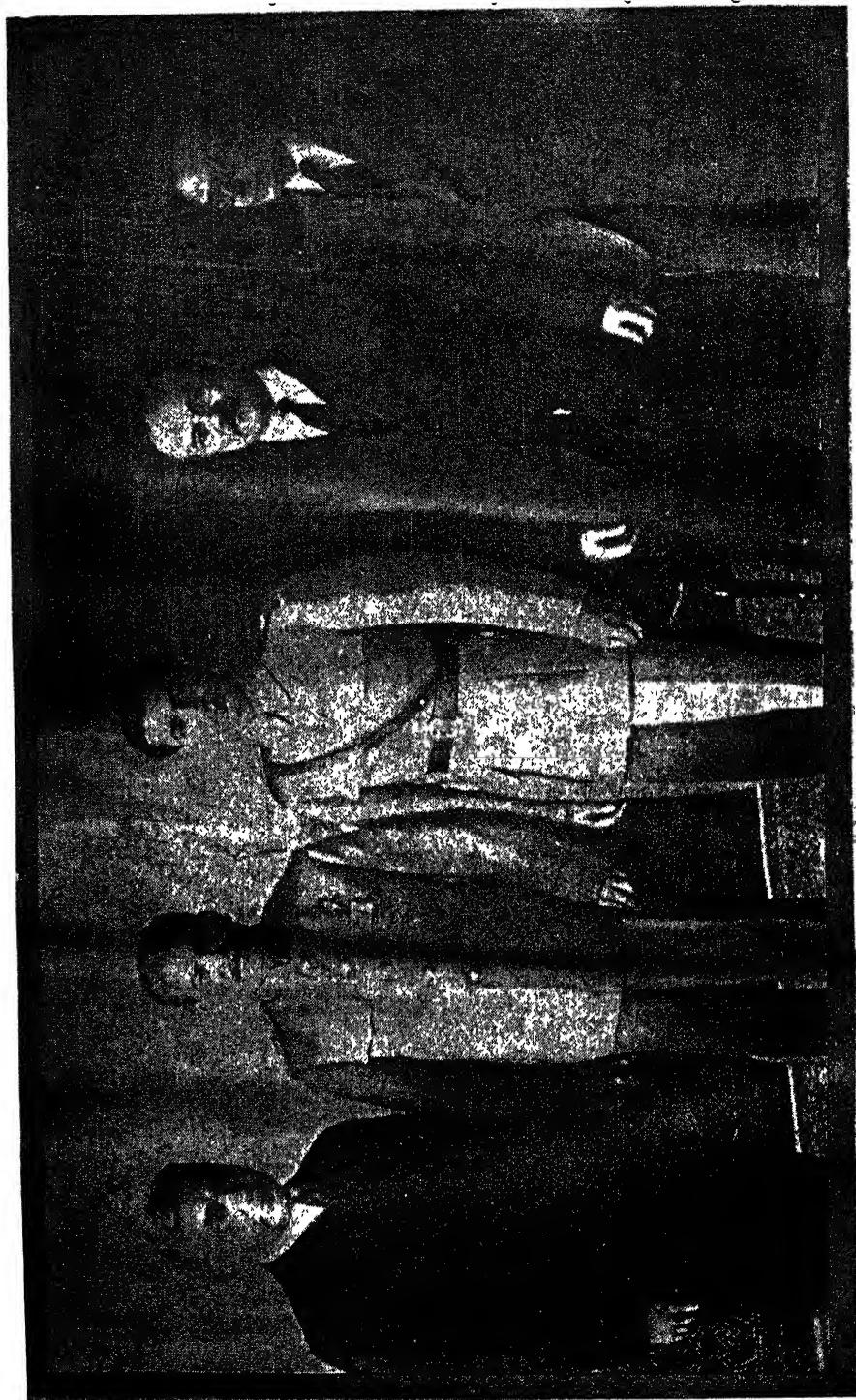
In return for this mark of friendship and good-will, the Government and people of Iran give the assurance that, as they never wavered in the gravest period of the war in their loyalty to the cause of the victory of their Allies, they will continue the same policy in all international questions and co-operate to the full with them in the future.

Seeing that the leaders of the three great nations are now gathered in Tehran, the Government and people of Iran expect that, in confirmation of the above, a declaration be issued, asserting once more the good intentions which they have frequently declared verbally and in writing.

Tehran, 1st. December 1943



*His Imperial Majesty The Shahinshah Conversing with President Roosevelt
during the Conference at Tehran*



In Commemoration of the Tehran Conference



*The meeting of His Majesty and Mr. Churchill
at Tehran*

سه دولت نامبره تصدیق دارند که این بجزگات مشکلات اقتصادی خاصی برای ایران فراهم آورده و موافقت دارند که با درنظر گرفتن احتیاجات شکنی که عملیات جنگی بجانی برآنها تجمیل می‌کند و کمی وسائل جنگی و قتل در دنیا و پیشین کمی مواد خام و سایر حوالج کشوری گهاگت‌های اقتصادی خود را تا حد امکان بدولت ایران ادا مه بدهند.

رابع بدوره بعد از بجزگات دول کشورهای متحده آمریکا و اتحاد جماهیر شوروی و حاکمات متحده انگلستان با دولت ایران موافقت دارند که هر نوع مسائل اقتصادی که در پایان مخاصمه ایران با آن موابجه باشد از طرف کنفرانسها یا مجامع بین‌المللی که برای مطالعه مسائل اقتصادی بین‌المللی شکیل یا ایجاد شود با مسائل اقتصادی سایر ملل متحده موروث توجه کامل قرار گیرد و دولتها کشورهای متحده آمریکا و اتحاد جماهیر شوروی و حاکمات متحده انگلستان در خط استقلال و حاکیت و تمایت ارضی ایران با دولت ایران اتفاق نظردارند و بشارکت ایران پایه مل صلح و دست در برقراری صلح بین‌المللی و تمایت و سعادت بعد از بجزگات بر طبق اصول مشوره‌آملاهیتیکات که موروث قبول هر چهار دولت است استهوار دارند.

ویستون چرچیل

امضاء: ژ. و. اسالین

فرانکلین د. روزولت



ا علامہ سہ دو لت رابع بایران

موئرخ اول دسمبر ۱۹۴۳ - نسخہ آذر ماه ۱۳۲۲

رئیس جمہوری کشورہای متحدة امریکا، نخست وزیر اتحاد جماہیر شوروی و نخست وزیر حمالات متحدة انگلستان

پس از مشورت بین خود و نخست وزیر ایران مایلند موافق سہ دو لت رابع بمناسبت خود بایران

اعلام دارند

دولتہای کشورہای متحدة امریکا و اتحاد جماہیر شوروی و حمالات متحدة انگلستان حکم ہائی را کہ ایران

و تعقیب جنگ بر علیہ دشمن شترک و مخصوصاً در قسم تسلیم وسائل حل و نقل مہات از حمالات

ماوراء بخارا و اتحاد جماہیر شوروی علی آور وہ تصدیق دارند.



*His Excellency Ali Soheily
Prime Minister of Iran*

Born 1895
Appointed Prime Minister for the 1st. time 1941
" " " " " 2nd. " 1942
" " " " " 3rd. " 1944



*His Excellency Mohammad Saed Maraghei
Iranian Minister for Foreign Affairs*

Born 1881
Appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs 1942

**THE TEHRAN CONFERENCE
THE THREE-POWER DECLARATION
CONCERNING IRAN**

December 1943.

The President of the United States, the Premier of the U.S.S.R., and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, having consulted with each other and with the Prime Minister of Iran, desire to declare the mutual agreement of their three Governments regarding their relations with Iran.

The Governments of the United States, the U.S.S.R., and the United Kingdom recognize the assistance which Iran has given in the prosecution of the war against the common enemy, particularly by facilitating the transportation of supplies from overseas to the Soviet Union.

The three Governments realize that war has caused special economic difficulties for Iran, and they are agreed that they will continue to make available to the Government of Iran such economic assistance as may be possible, having regard to the heavy demands made upon them by their world-wide military operations and to the world-wide shortage of transport, raw materials, and supplies for civilian consumption.

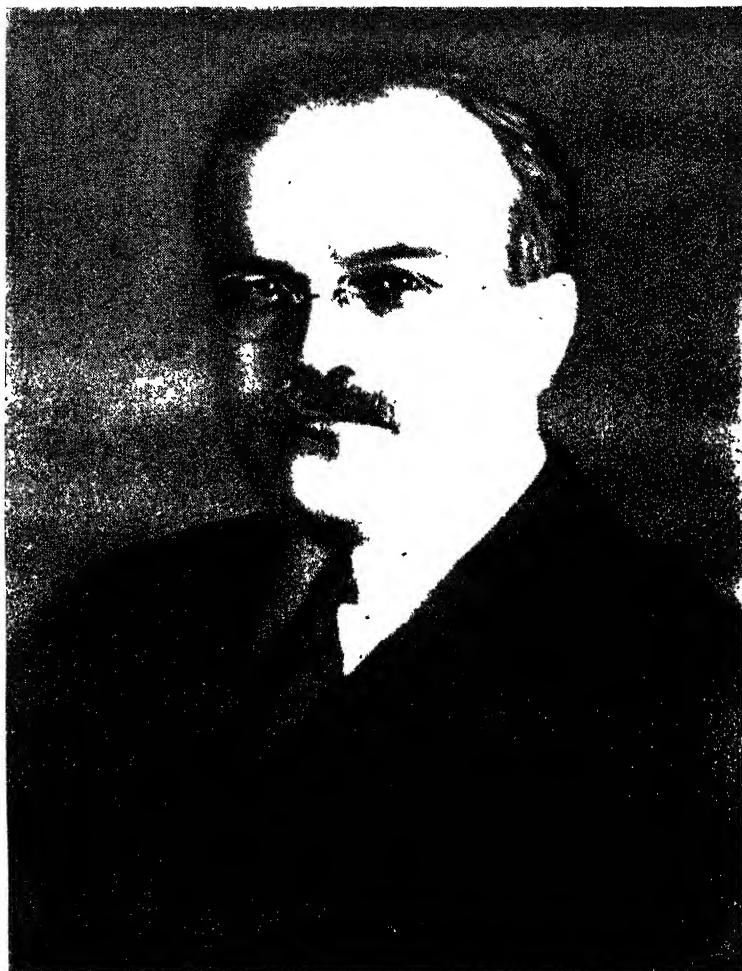
With respect to the post-war period, the Governments of the United States, the U.S.S.R., and the United Kingdom are in accord with the Government of Iran that any economic problems confronting Iran at the close of hostilities should receive full consideration, along with those of other members of the United Nations, by conferences or international agencies held or created to deal with international economic matters.

The Governments of the United States, the U.S.S.R., and the United Kingdom are at one with the Government of Iran in their desire for the maintenance of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iran. They count upon the participation of Iran, together with all other peace-loving nations, in the establishment of international peace, security and prosperity after the war, in accordance with the principles of the Atlantic Charter, to which all four Governments have subscribed.

Winston Churchill

(Signed) J. V. Stalin

Franklin D. Roosevelt



His Excellency Viatcheslav Mikhailovitch Molotov
U.S.S.R. People's Commissar for
Foreign Affairs

Born 1890
Appointed Commissar for Foreign Affairs 1939



*His Excellency Mr. Antony Eden
British Minister for Foreign Affairs*

Born	1897
Appointed Foreign Minister, First time	1935
Second time	1940

ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ ТРЕХ ДЕРЖАВ ОБ ИРАНЕ

Президент Соединенных Штатов, Премьер СССР и Премьер-Министр Соединенного Королевства, посоветовавшись друг с другом и с Премьер-Министром Ирана, желают заявить об общем согласии их трех Правительств относительно их взаимоотношений с Ираном.

Правительства Соединенных Штатов, СССР и Соединенного Королевства признают помощь, которую оказал Иран в деле ведения войны против общего врага, в особенности облегчая транспортировку грузов из-за границы в Советский Союз.

Эти три Правительства сознают, что война вызвала специфические экономические трудности для Ирана, и они согласились, что они будут попрежнему представлять Правительству Ирана такую экономическую помощь, какую возможно будет оказать, имея в виду те большие требования, которые налагаются на них их военные операции по всему миру и существующий во всем мире недостаток транспортных средств, сырья и снабжения для гражданского потребления.

Имея в виду послевоенный период, Правительства Соединенных Штатов, СССР и Соединенного Королевства согласны с Правительством Ирана в том, что любые экономические проблемы, которые встанут

перед Ираном после окончания военных действий, должны быть полностью рассмотрены наряду с экономическими проблемами, которые встанут перед другими членами Объединенных Наций, — конференциями или международными организациями, созванными или созданными для обсуждения международных экономических вопросов.

Правительства Соединенных Штатов, СССР и Соединенного Королевства едины с Правительством Ирана в своем желании сохранить полную независимость, суверенитет и территориальную неприкосновенность Ирана. Они рассчитывают на участие Ирана совместно с другими миролюбивыми нациями в установлении международного мира, безопасности и прогресса после войны, в соответствии с принципами Атлантической хартии, которую подписали все четыре Правительства.

Уинстон ЧЕРЧИЛЛЬ.

И. СТАЛИН.

Франклин РУЗВЕЛЬТ.

1 декабря 1943 года.



His Excellency Sir Reader W. Bullard.

K. C. B., K. C. M. G., C. I. E.

His Britannic Majesty's Minister in Iran

Born	1885
Appointed Minister	1939



*His Excellency Louis Goethe Dreyfus Jr.
Minister of the United States of America.*

Born	1889
Appointed Minister	1939



*His Excellency Mr. Mikhail Alexeeditch Maximov
U. S. S. R. Chargé d'Affaires in Iran.*

Born 1901
Appointed Chargé d'Affaires of the U.S.S.R.
in Iran 1943

**COMMUNIQUÉ
DES TROIS PUISSANCES
DATÉ DU 1ER DÉCEMBRE 1943
CONCERNANT L'IRAN**

Le Président des Etats-Unis, le Président du Conseil des Commissaires du Peuple de l'U.R.S.S. et le Premier Ministre de la Grande-Bretagne, après s'être consultés et entretenus avec le Président du Conseil de l'Iran, désirent annoncer l'entente des trois Puissances concernant leurs relations avec l'Iran.

Les Gouvernements des Etats-Unis, de l'U.R.S.S. et de la Grande-Bretagne certifient l'aide apportée par l'Iran dans la poursuite de la guerre contre l'ennemi commun, particulièrement en ce qui concerne la facilité des transports de munitions des pays d'outre-mer à l'U.R.S.S.

Ces trois Puissances certifient que cette guerre a créé à l'Iran des difficultés économiques spéciales, et sont d'accord - en tenant compte des besoins lourds que les opérations de la guerre mondiale leur imposent, et du manque de moyens de communications et de matières premières et autres besoins civils - de poursuivre leur aide économique à l'Iran dans la mesure du possible.

En ce qui concerne la période d'après-guerre, les Gouvernements des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, de l'U.R.S.S. et de la Grande-Bretagne sont d'accord avec l'Iran de prendre en parfaite considération, en même temps que les problèmes économiques des autres Nations Alliées, toutes sortes de problèmes économiques qui se poseront pour l'Iran à la fin de la guerre dans les Conférences et Réunions Internationales qui se réuniront ou se créeront en vue de l'étude des problèmes économiques internationaux.

Les Gouvernements des Etats-Unis, de l'U.R.S.S., et de la Grande-Bretagne sont pleinement d'accord avec le Gouvernement iranien sur le maintien de l'indépendance, de la souveraineté et de l'intégrité territoriale de l'Iran, et comptent sur la coopération de l'Iran avec les autres nations pacifiques pour l'établissement de la paix internationale et de la sécurité et la prospérité après la guerre, conformément aux principes de la Charte de l'Atlantique qui a été acceptée par les quatre Puissances.

Winston Churchill

J. V. Staline

Franklin D. Roosevelt



**General Patrick Hurley
Mr. Roosevelt's special representative
at the Tehran Conference.**

TRIPARTITE TREATY OF ALLIANCE*

His Imperial Majesty The Shahinshah of Iran on the one hand, and His Majesty The King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the other:

Having in view the principles of the Atlantic Charter jointly agreed upon and announced to the world by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom on the 14th August, 1941, and endorsed by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the 24th September, 1941, with which His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah declares His complete agreement and from which he wishes to benefit on an equal basis with the other nations of the world and:

Being anxious to strengthen the bonds of friendship and mutual understanding between them and:

Considering that these objects will best be achieved by the conclusion of a Treaty of Alliance:

Have agreed to conclude a treaty for this purpose and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries;

His Imperial Majesty The Shahinshah of Iran :

His Excellency Ali SOHEILY,

Minister for Foreign Affairs,

His Majesty The King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India; for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland :

Sir Reader William BULLARD, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.,

*His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary
and
Minister Plenipotentiary in Iran,*

* This Treaty was signed on 29th January 1942 at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs during the Late Mohammad Ali Foroughi's tenure of office as Prime Minister.

The Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

His Excellency André Andreevitch SMIRNOV,

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Iran,

Who having communicated their full powers found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I.

His Majesty The King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics (hereinafter referred to as the Allied Powers) jointly and severally undertake to respect the territorial integrity, the sovereignty and political independence of Iran.

ARTICLE II.

An Alliance is established between His Imperial Majesty The Shahinshah of Iran on the one hand and the Allied Powers on the other.

ARTICLE III.

(1) The Allied Powers jointly and severally undertake to defend Iran by all means at their command from all aggression on the part of Germany or any other Power.

(2) His Imperial Majesty The Shahinshah undertakes:

- a) To cooperate with the Allied Powers with all the means at His command and in every way possible in order that they may be able to fulfil the above undertaking. The Assistance of the Iranian forces shall however be limited to the maintenance of internal security on Iranian territory.
- b) To secure to the Allied Powers for the passage of troops or supplies from one Allied Power to the other, or for other similar purposes, the unrestricted right to use, maintain, guard and

in case of military necessity, control in any way that they may require, all the means of communication throughout Iran, including railways, roads, rivers, aerodromes, ports, pipelines and telephone, telegraph and wireless installations.

- c) To furnish all possible assistance and facilities in obtaining material and recruiting labour for the purpose of the maintenance and the improvement of the means of communications referred to in paragraph b).
- d) To establish and maintain in collaboration with the Allied Powers such measures of censorship control as they may require for all the means of communication referred to in paragraph b).

(3) It is clearly understood that in the application of paragraphs (2) b), c) and d) of the present article the Allied Powers will give full consideration to the essential needs of Iran.

ARTICLE IV.

(1) The Allied Powers may maintain in Iranian territory land, sea and air forces in such number as they consider necessary. The location of such forces shall be decided in agreement with the Iranian Government so long as the strategic situation allows. All questions concerning the relation between the forces of the Allied Powers and the Iranian authorities shall be settled so far as possible in cooperation with the Iranian authorities in such a way as to safeguard the security of the said forces.

It is understood that the presence of these forces on Iranian territory does not constitute a military occupation and will disturb as little as possible the administration and the security forces of Iran, the economic life of the country, the normal movements of the population and the application of Iranian laws and regulations.

(2) A separate agreement or agreements shall be concluded as soon as possible after the entry into force of the present treaty regarding any financial obligations to be borne by the Allied Powers under the provisions of the present article and of paragraphs (2) b), c) and d) of article 3 above, in such matters as local purchases, the hiring of buildings and plant, the employment of labour, transport charges etc. A special agreement shall be concluded between the Allied Governments

and the Imperial Iranian Government defining the conditions of any transfers to the Imperial Iranian Government after the war of buildings and other improvements effected by the Allied Powers on Iranian territory. These agreements shall also settle the immunities to be enjoyed by the Allied forces in Iran.

ARTICLE V.

The forces of the Allied Powers shall be withdrawn from Iranian territory not later than six months after all hostilities between the Allied Powers and Germany and her Associates have been suspended by the conclusion of an armistice or armistices, or on the conclusion of peace between them, whichever date is the earlier.

The expression "Associates" of Germany means all other Powers which have engaged or may in future engage in hostilities against either of the Allied Powers.

ARTICLE VI.

(1) The Allied Powers undertake in their relations with foreign countries not to adopt an attitude which is prejudicial to the territorial integrity, the sovereignty or the political independence of Iran, nor to conclude treaties inconsistent with the provisions of the present treaty. They undertake to consult the Government of His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah in all matters affecting the direct interests of Iran.

(2) His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah undertakes not to adopt in his relations with foreign countries an attitude which is inconsistent with the Alliance, nor to conclude treaties inconsistent with the provisions of the present treaty.

ARTICLE VII.

The Allied Powers jointly undertake to use their best endeavours to safeguard the economic existence of the Iranian people against the privations and difficulties arising as a result of the present war. On the entry into force of the present treaty discussions shall be opened between

the Government of Iran and the Governments of the Allied Powers as to the best possible methods of carrying out the above undertaking.

ARTICLE VIII.

The provisions of the present treaty are equally binding as bilateral obligations between His Imperial Majesty The Shahinshah and each of the two other High Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE IX.

The present treaty shall come into force on signature and shall remain in force until the date fixed for the withdrawal of the forces of the Allied Powers from Iranian territory in accordance with article 5.

In witness whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Tehran in triplicate in Persian, English and Russian, all being equally authentic, on the twenty ninth day of January one thousand nine hundred and forty two.

A. Soheily
Signed by: *R. W. Bullard*
 André A. Smirnov

ANNEX 1.

THE U.S.S.R. EMBASSY IN IRAN

Tehran, 29th. January 1942

Monsieur Le Ministre,

With reference to Article 6, paragraph 1, of the Treaty of Alliance signed today, I have the honour, on behalf of My Government, to assure Your Excellency that my Government interpret the provisions of this clause as being applicable to any peace conference or conferences held at the conclusion of the present war or other international conferences. Consequently they consider themselves bound not to approve anything at any such conference which is prejudicial to the territorial integrity, the sovereignty or the political independence of Iran, and not to discuss at any such conference anything affecting the direct interests of Iran without consultation with the Government of Iran.

The Government of the U.S.S.R. will further do their best to secure that Iran will be represented on a footing of equality in any such peace negotiations directly affecting her interests.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

Signed: A. SMIRNOV

His Excellency
MONSIEUR ALI SOHEILY,
Minister of Foreign Affairs,
TEHRAN

ANNEX 1.

BRITISH LEGATION

Tehran, 29th January 1942

Monsieur Le Ministre

With reference to Article 6, paragraph 1, of the Treaty of Alliance signed today, I have the honour, on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, to assure Your Excellency that my Government interpret the provisions of this clause as being applicable to any peace conference or conferences held at the conclusion of the present war or other international conferences. Consequently they consider themselves bound not to approve anything at any such conference which is prejudicial to the territorial integrity, the sovereignty or the political independence of Iran, and not to discuss at any such conference anything affecting the direct interests of Iran without consultation with the Government of Iran.

His Majesty's Government will further do their best to secure that Iran will be represented on a footing of equality in any such peace negotiations directly affecting her interests.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

Signed: R. W. BULLARD

His Excellency
MONSIEUR ALI SOHEILY,
Minister of Foreign Affairs,
TEHRAN

ANNEX 2.

MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
No. 4952

29th January 1942

Your Excellency

With reference to Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Treaty of Alliance signed this day, I have the honour on behalf of the Iranian Government to assure Your Excellency that the Iranian Government would consider it contrary to their obligations under this clause to maintain diplomatic relations with any state which is in diplomatic relations with neither of the Allied Powers.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

Signed: A. SOHEILY

His Excellency
Mr. ANDRÉ A. SMIRNOV,
Ambassador of the U.S.S.R.
TEHRAN

ANNEX 2.

MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
No. 4952

29th January 1942.

Your Excellency

With reference to Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Treaty of Alliance signed this day, I have the honour on behalf of the Iranian Government to assure Your Excellency that the Iranian Government would consider it contrary to their obligations under this clause to maintain diplomatic relations with any state which is in diplomatic relations with neither of the Allied Powers.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

Signed: A. SOHEILY

His Excellency
SIR READER W. BULLARD,
His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary,
TEHRAN

ANNEX 3.

THE U. S. S. R. EMBASSY IN IRAN

Tehran, 29th. January 1942

Monsieur Le Ministre

I have the honour on behalf of the Government of the U.S.S.R. to transmit to Your Excellency the following assurances:—

- 1) With reference to Article 3 (2) of the Treaty of Alliance which has been signed today: the Allied Powers will not require of Iran the participation of her armed forces in any war or military operations against any foreign power or powers.
- 2) With reference to Article 4 (2):— it is understood that there is no provision in the Treaty which requires that the Iranian Government shall bear the cost of any works which the Allied Powers carry out for their own military ends and which are not necessary for the needs of Iran.
- 3) It is understood that Annex 1 will remain in force even if the Treaty ceases to be valid, in accordance with the provisions of Article 9, before peace has been concluded.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

Signed: A. SMIRNOV

His Excellency

MONSIEUR ALI SOHEILY,
Minister of Foreign Affairs,
TEHRAN.

ANNEX 3

BRITISH LEGATION,

Tehran 29th January 1942.

Monsieur Le Ministre

I have the honour on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, to transmit to Your Excellency the following assurances.

1) With reference to Article 3 (2) of the Treaty of Alliance which has been signed today: the Allied Powers will not require of Iran the participation of her armed forces in any war or military operations against any foreign power or powers.

2) With reference to Article 4(2) :—it is understood that there is no provision in the Treaty which requires that the Iranian Government shall bear the cost of any works which the Allied Powers carry out for their own military ends and which are not necessary for the needs of Iran.

3) It is understood that Annex 1 will remain in force even if the Treaty ceases to be valid, in accordance with the provisions of Article 9, before peace has been concluded.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

Signed: R. W. Bullard

His Excellency

MONSIEUR ALI SOHEILY
Minister of Foreign Affairs,
TEHRAN.

His Excellency Mr. Stalin,

31 Jan. 1942

President of the People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R.

M O S C O W

Allow me to express my full gratification and my heartfelt appreciation on the occasion of the signing of the Treaty of Alliance between Iran and the U.S.S.R. and England. I am confident that this Treaty will strengthen the friendly relations and good understanding between our two Countries and that Iran and the U.S.S.R. will benefit from the advantages of co-operation firmly established on the basis of reciprocity.

M. A. Foroughi

Prime Minister of Iran

* * *

His Excellency Mr. Foroughi,

1 Feb. 1942

Prime Minister of Iran.

His Excellency the Prime Minister. On the occasion of the signing of the Treaty of Alliance between the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, Great Britain and Iran I offer my sincere congratulations to you and through you to the Iranian Government.

I am confident that the new Alliance between our countries will strengthen the friendship between the people of Iran and the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and will be developed satisfactorily to the benefit of our two countries.

I. V. STALIN

President of the People's Commissars
of the Union of the Soviet Socialist
Republics.

His Excellency Mr. Winston Churchill,

31 Jan. 1942

Prime Minister,

L O N D O N

On the occasion of the signing of the Treaty of Alliance between Great Britain, the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics and Iran, I express my confidence and trust that the Treaty will prove to our mutual benefit and conduce to the strengthening of the friendly relations and good understanding between the two countries. Allow me to offer my deep and cordial appreciation for Your Excellency's co-operation in safeguarding the interests of Iran.

M. A. Foroughi
Prime Minister of Iran

* * *

H. E. Mohammad Ali Foroughi,

1 Feb. 1942

Prime Minister of Iran.

I am most grateful to your Excellency for your telegram of good wishes on the occasion of the signature of the Treaty of Alliance. This is the first occasion on which Iran, Great Britain and the U.S.S.R. have come together and pledged themselves in a common aim and for their mutual benefit. The distinguished part which your Excellency played in bringing about understanding is a happy augury for the future.

Winston Churchill



***The Late Mohammad Ali Foroughi in whose
term of Premiership the Tripartite Treaty of
Alliance was signed.***

Born 1875
Died 1942

ATLANTIC CHARTER

AUGUST 14, 1941.

The President of the United States and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

- First, Their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other.
- Second, They desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned.
- Third, They respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live ; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them.
- Fourth, They will endeavour, with due respect for their existing obligation, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access on equal terms to trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity.
- Fifth, They desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing for all improved labour standards, economic advancement, and social security.
- Sixth, After the final destruction of Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries and which will afford assurance that all men in all lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want.
- Seventh, Such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance.

Eighth, They believe that all nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten or may threaten aggression outside their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armament.*

*In the Treaty of Alliance, the text of which is here published, the Imperial Iranian Government officially announced its adherence to the eight principles laid down in the Atlantic Charter. In view of the importance of the Charter which establishes the basic principles of the Allies' world policy during and after the war, a summary of the events leading up to its proclamation is given below:—

On 14th. August 1941 Mr. Clement Atlee, Deputy Prime Minister of Great Britain, issued a declaration stating that the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of Great Britain had met somewhere in the Atlantic and had discussed problems arising out of the Lend-Lease agreement concerning the supply of war material to the countries at war with the aggressor Powers and more especially to Russia.

During these discussions the general policy of the two countries was laid down for their defence and for the procedure to be adopted in dealing with other countries both during and after the war.

The meeting of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill took place on board the British warship "Prince of Wales" and subsequently on the U.S. cruiser "Auguster".

High ranking officers of both countries were also present at that historic meeting among whom the following:

England:

Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Dudley Pound, First Lord of the Admiralty and Chief of the Naval General Staff.

General Sir John Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Supplies.

U.S.A.:

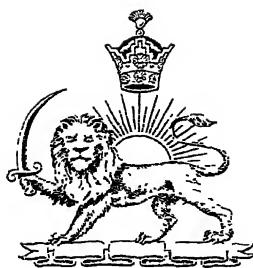
Admiral King, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet.

General George Marshall, Chief of the General Staff.

Harry Hopkins, Head of the Lend-Lease Department.



*The President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain
in the American Cruiser "Augusta".*



BY THE GRACE OF ALMIGHTY GOD,
WE,

MOHAMMAD REZA PAHLAVI
SHAHINSHAH OF IRAN

Declare, on the proposal of the Government, and
by virtue of Article 51 of the Law of the Constitution,
that a state of war exists between our country and
Germany as from 17th. Shahrivar 1322.

*Seventeenth of Shahrivar of the year one
thousand three hundred and twenty two*

Imperial Signature.

The decree of the existence of a state of war between Iran and Germany was signed by His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah on the 9th. September 1943 at 9.34 a. m.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH IN THE MAJLESS*

REFERING TO THE IMPERIAL DECREE.

As the honourable members are well aware, since the outbreak of the present war, the Imperial Iranian Government declared its neutrality to the belligerent countries and made every effort to adhere to the conditions entailed by such a declaration. Owing, however, to the situation which culminated in the events of August 1941, a Treaty was signed between the Governments of Iran and the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain. This Treaty constituted thereafter the basis of the Imperial Iranian Government's foreign policy with regard to the belligerent parties and the attitude of Iran towards the Axis Powers was clarified and declared. It was expected that the Axis Powers, bearing in mind the special situation of Iran and her obligations towards the Allied Governments would refrain from actions which would cause the Iranian Government to divert from the attitude adopted by the Tripartite Treaty.

Recent happenings in Iran, however, and the proofs which have come to hand, notably the enticement of a number of tribes against the Government, resulting in a series of regrettable events, especially the landing by aeroplanes of certain individuals in this country for the purpose of sabotage and the destruction of the railway system and other means of communications, and the formation of a system of espionage and other activities the nature of which is very well known to the honourable members, clearly show that German agents, contrary to expectation, resorted to actions the gravity of which cannot be exaggerated, and endeavoured to kindle the fire of discord and civil strife by creating division and distrust among the people and thereby threatening the peace and security of the country.

The Iranian Government considers these unlawful activities

*H.E. Ali Soheily the Prime Minister, accompanied by the cabinet Ministers, arrived at the Majless on 9th. September 1943 at 10. a.m. and delivered the above speech.

of the German Government in Iran as acts of hostility, and considers as dangerous the intrigues resorted to by the German Government with the purpose of causing disturbance and anarchy within the country.

In order to safeguard the vital interests of Iran, the Government is in duty bound to take steps to put an end to the present undesirable situation deplored by all classes of Iranians. The Government having therefore deliberated on the matter, and taken into consideration the present as well as the future interests of the country, was obliged to declare that a state of war existed between Iran and Germany by order of His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah, and automatically announce Iran's adherence to the Declaration by the United Nations issued on January 1st. 1942."

The Prime Minister then read the Imperial decree published above*

STATEMENT TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF
THE SIGNATORY GOVERNMENTS
OF THE SAADABAD PACT.

At ten o'clock a.m. of the same day the representatives of the signatory Governments of the Treaty of Saadabad (Turkey, Iraq, Afghanistan) were invited to come to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. His Excellency Homayoundjah, Under Secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, informed the representatives of the reasons which prompted the declaration of war on Germany, and informed them of the purport of His Imperial Majesty's Decree to that effect, and stressed on the friendly relations and the strong ties existing between the signatory Governments of the Treaty of Saadabad.

A copy of His Majesty's Decree, together with the Prime Minister's statement, were later sent to the above as well as to the representatives of other Governments in Tehran.

*The Prime Minister was cheered when reading the Imperial Decree. The policy of the Government and the declaration of the existence of a state of war between Iran and Germany was subsequently approved by the Majless.

TEXT OF THE LETTER NO. 2518 OF THE MINISTRY OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE REPRESENTATIVES
OF SWEDEN AND SWITZERLAND IN TEHRAN.*

9th. September 1943

My dear Chargé d'Affaires,

I have the honour to send herewith a copy of the statement made today by the Prime Minister in the Majless in view of the declaration of the existence of a state of war between Iran and Germany and the adherence of the Imperial Government to the Declaration by the United Nations of 1st January 1942. I request you to communicate the text of that declaration to the ^{Swedish} _{Swiss} Government so that they may kindly inform the German authorities.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew the assurance of my highest consideration,

Mohammad Saed

* As the Swedish Government is looking after the interests of Germany in Iran and the Swiss Government is looking after the interests of Iran in Germany, the above letter was sent to the representatives of these Governments to inform the German Government of the existence of a state of war between the two countries.

DECLARATION BY THE UNITED NATIONS*

A Joint Declaration by:

The United States of America

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The National Government of the Republic of China

The Commonwealth of Australia

The Kingdom of Belgium

Canada

The Republic of Costa Rica

The Republic of Cuba

Czechoslovak Republic

The Dominican Republic

The Republic of El Salvador

The Kingdom of Greece

The Republic of Guatemala

The Republic of Haiti

The Republic of Honduras

India

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

The Kingdom of the Netherlands

Government of the Dominion of New Zealand

The Republic of Nicaragua

The Kingdom of Norway

The Republic of Panama

The Republic of Poland

The Union of South Africa

The Kingdom of Yugoslavia

*On 1st. January 1942 a Treaty of Alliance was signed between 26 nations against Germany which was subsequently known as the Declaration by the United Nations. The Iranian Government announced its adherence to that Declaration on 9th. September 1943. The Iranian Minister Plenipotentiary in Washington signed the original copy of the Treaty on behalf of the Imperial Iranian Government on 14th. September 1943.

The Governments signatory hereto,

Having subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the joint Declaration of the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland dated August 14, 1941 known as the Atlantic Charter.

Being convinced that complete victory over their enemies is essential to defend life, liberty, independence and religious freedom, and to preserve human rights and justice in their own lands as well as in other lands, and that they are now engaged in a common struggle against savage and brutal forces seeking to subjugate the world, DECLARE:

- 1) Each Government pledges itself to employ its full resources, military or economic, against those members of the Tripartite Pact and its adherents with which such government is at war.
- 2) Each Government pledges itself to cooperate with the Governments signatory hereto and not to make a separate armistice or peace with the enemies.

The foregoing declaration may be adhered to by other nations which are, or which may be, rendering material assistance and contributions in the struggle for victory over Hitlerism.

On the adherence of the Imperial Iranian Government to the Declaration by the United Nations signed on 1st. January 1942, the Allies officially informed the Iranian Government of the following points:*

- 1) If Iran enters into a state of war with one or more of the Axis powers she will thereby become eligible for adherence to the Declaration of the United Nations;
- 2) Iran would not by mere adherence to the Declaration assume any additional economic or military obligations, but it is hoped that Iran would thereafter take the most active measures possible within the frontiers of Iran, in rendering material collaboration and help in the struggle for victory over Hitlerism;
- 3) The advantages which would accrue to Iran from adherence would be those obviously flowing from full and formal partnership with the thirty-two United Nations in their struggle;
- 4) Upon adherence to the Declaration, Iran would have equal rights with other United Nations to participate in the appropriate conferences concerned with the peace settlement.

*Letter of 3rd. September 1943 No. 0266 of the U.S.S.R. Embassy.

" " " " " No. 608 of the American Legation
" " " " " No. of the British Legation.

**NAMES OF THE COUNTRIES WHICH ADHERED
LATER ON TO THE ABOVE-MENTIONED
DECLARATION**

MEXICO - June 5,1942

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS - June 10,1942

ETHIOPIA - October 9,1942

IRAQ - January 16,1943

* * *

9th. September 1943.

**TEXT OF TELEGRAM TO THE IRANIAN
LEGATION, WASHINGTON**

The existence of a state of war between Iran and Germany was declared as from today 9th September, and the Imperial Government announced its adherence to the Declaration by the United Nations of the 1st. January 1942. Matters have been duly communicated to the Soviet, British and American Foreign Ministers. Please sign relative documents concerning the adherence on behalf of the Imperial Government immediately, telegraphing date and hour of signature.

Saed

10th. September 1943

**TEXT OF TELEGRAM FROM THE IRANIAN
LEGATION IN WASHINGTON**

I have communicated to the American Government the decision of the Iranian Government concerning the adherence to the Declaration by the United Nations of Friday 10th. September at five p.m. stating that as the people and the Government of Iran sincerely believe in the principles laid down in the Atlantic Charter, they have so far helped in the cause of victory with all the means at their disposal. The American Government's reply was delivered to me at the same time. The Secretary of State declares in his letter that the present action of the Iranian Government is a further step in the cooperation with the freedom-loving nations and offers his congratulations on the occasion of Iran taking her place among the United Nations. The text of both letters were given to the newspapers for publication.

Shayesteh

* * *

14th. September 1943

**TEXT OF TELEGRAM FROM THE IRANIAN
LEGATION IN WASHINGTON**

I have signed the text of the Declaration by the United Nations at the offices of the Secretary of State on 14th. September at 12.30 in the presence of the Secretary of State and the Director of the competent Department. The Secretary of State delivered a short speech congratulating Iran for taking her place in the ranks of the United Nations. I stated, in reply that, as he had mentioned in his letter, the action of the Iranian Government is another proof of Iran's decision to co-operate and share in the effort made for victory over the aggressor.

Shayesteh

10th September 1943

*His Majesty George VI,
King of England and Emperor of India,
LONDON.*

On the occasion of the adherence of Iran to the Declaration by the United Nations, I avail myself of the opportunity to send my greetings to Your Majesty and to assure you that all my efforts will be spent in the continuation and extension of the effective collaboration hitherto made by Iran for victory in our common cause and for the final defeat of Germany.

Mohammad Reza Pahlavi

* * *

15th. September 1943

*His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran,
TÊHRAN.*

It has given me great pleasure to receive your Imperial Majesty's friendly greetings on the occasion of the accession of Iran to the rank of the United Nations. I welcome your assurance of continued and intensified support in the struggle against our common foe and with you I look forward to the day when the joint endeavours of the freedom - loving peoples will be crowned with final victory.

George R. I.

10th. September 1943

His Excellency M. M. I. Kalinin

President of the Supreme Council of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics,

MOSCOW.

Now that Iran has joined the Declaration by the United Nations, I avail myself of the welcome opportunity to send my sincere greetings to you and to assure you that it is my firm decision to continue the sincere and effective collaboration hitherto extended by Iran in the common cause of the Allies as in the cause of the victory of Soviet Socialist Russia and the ultimate defeat of Germany.

Mohammad Reza Pahlavi

* * *

26th. September 1943

His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi,

Shahinshah of Iran,

TEHRAN.

I thank your Imperial Majesty for your greetings and I am glad that I have the opportunity to congratulate your Majesty on Iran's adherence to the Declaration by the United Nations. I seize this occasion to offer my best wishes to Your Majesty and to the friendly Iranian Nation.

M. Kalinin

The following telegrams were sent to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., the United States of America, Great Britain and China:—

9th. September 1943.

Considering that hostile activities, undertaken by German agents, aimed at creating disturbances and lawlessness and endangering the tranquility, security and independence of the country, the Imperial Iranian Government has been obliged to declare the existence of a state of war between Iran and Germany. I have pleasure to inform Your Excellency that, subsequent to the vote of the Majless, my Government, has declared its adherence to the Declaration by the United Nations of 1st. January 1942.

The people of Iran are happy to be able to take effective measures for the achievement of the principles specified in the Atlantic Charter based on the freedom of nations and the security of a lasting peace, and to extend their full co-operation and collaboration to their Allies in safeguarding the civilization of the world and the prosperity of mankind which is our common ideal.*

Mohammad Saed,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

*The following phrase was added to the telegram communicated to Mr. Cordell Hull, the U.S. Secretary of State:

His Excellency Mr. Shayeesteh has, therefore, been authorized to sign the Declaration by the United Nations of 1st. January 1942 on behalf of the Imperial Iranian Government.

12th. September 1943

His Excellency Monsieur Saed,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
TEHRAN.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have received with gratification the news of the decision of the Imperial Iranian Government to declare the existence of a state of war between Iran and Germany and to adhere to the declaration of the United Nations. I wish to express the satisfaction it gives me personally to know that Iran will now openly be taking her place beside the Allies thereby confirming her long association and collaboration with their cause. By this declaration Iran has challenged those enemies who have attempted to undermine her sovereignty and create internal dissension among her people and it will now be apparent more than ever before that hopes for her future prosperity are indentified with the victory of the United Nations. We shall go forward together to final victory.

Eden

* *

13th. September 1943

His Excellency Mohammad Saed
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iran,
TEHRAN.

I have received Your Excellency's telegram of September 10th. 1943 regarding Iran's declaration of the existence of a state of war with Germany and adherence to the declaration by the United Nations. You state that the Iranian Government and the Iranian nation are happy to be in a position thus to contribute to the achievemnt of the aims of the Atlantic Charter based on the liberty of peoples and the safeguarding of a lasting peace in order in the future to preserve world civilization from attack and assure the happiness of humanity. I assure you that the Government of the United States is very glad to welcome this formal association of Iran with the nations which are fighting for liberty and for the safeguarding of a just and lasting peace. I am pleased to inform you that arrangements have been made for your Minister at Washington to affix his signature to-morrow in connection with Iran's adherence to the Declaration by the United Nations.

CordeI Hull

Secretary of State of the
United States of America.

15th. September 1942.

*His Excellency Mr. Saed,
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iran,
TEHRAN.*

I had great pleasure in receiving your telegram of 9th September announcing Iran's declaration of war against Germany and her adherence to the Declaration by the United Nations of 1st. January, 1942.

The people and Government of China deeply appreciate this decision which strengthens the cordial relations existing between our countries both in their common struggle against aggression and in the establishment of a better world founded on lasting peace and justice.

Wu Kuo Chen Comma

* * *

23rd. September, 1942.

*His Excellency Mohammad Saed,
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iran,
TEHRAN.*

I thank you for your telegram concerning the decision of Iran to declare war on Hitlerite Germany and to adhere to the Declaration by the United Nations. I express my best wishes for the success, progress and prosperity of the people of Iran our ally.

V. Molotov

ON THE WAY TO THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE¹

SUMMARY OF THE SPEECH DELIVERED BY HIS EXCEL-
LENCY SOHEILY THE PRIME MINISTER AT THE RECEP-
TION GIVEN IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS ON
17TH. OCTOBER, 1943.²

Gentlemen,

It is a source of great pleasure for us to have His Excellency Mr. Eden, the Foreign Secretary of Great Britain as our esteemed guest here tonight. We are sorry at the same time to find that owing to his late arrival we were deprived of the presence of His Excellency Mr. Cordell Hull.

Your Excellency, your arrival in Iran is a source of pleasure to us and I sincerely welcome you to this country. Owing to its geographical position, Iran has become the connecting link between the Great Powers, Great Britain and the United States of America on the one hand and the Government of the Soviet Socialist Republics on the other.

By the Tripartite Treaty of Alliance, by their sincere co-operation with the Allies and finally by the declaration of war on Germany the Government and people of Iran have developed and strengthened the cordial relations which have happily existed for many years between this country, Great Britain and Soviet Russia.

I raise my glass to the health of His Majesty the King of England, the prosperity of the British nation, our noble friends and allies and to our esteemed guest.

(1)- In the middle of October 1943 Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States of America, and Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister, travelled to Moscow via Iran in order to meet the leading authorities of Soviet Russia. Mr. Anthony Eden, accompanied by a number of his staff, arrived in Tehran at 5p.m. on Saturday the 16th. October 1943 and met the Prime Minister at 7 a.m.

Mr. Cordell Hull arrived in Tehran by air at 3 p.m. on Sunday the 17th. October 1943 with a number of his staff.

At 11 a.m. on Sunday Mr. Eden accompanied by Sir Reader W. Bullard, His Britannic Majesty's Minister in Tehran, and at 6 p.m. on the same day Mr. Cordell Hull, accompanied by Mr. Dreyfus Minister of the United States of America in Tehran, had an audience from His Imperial Majesty at the Marble Palace.

(2)-On 17th. October the Prime Minister gave a banquet in honour of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the United States of America and Great Britain in the building of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and made the following speech on that occasion.

SUMMARY OF THE SPEECH MADE IN REPLY TO
MR. SOHEILY BY HIS EXCELLENCY MR. EDEN
THE BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER.

Mr. Eden began by thanking his host on his own behalf as well as on behalf of his collaborators, and said that the traditional hospitality, which was of the leading principles of Iranians, had been far surpassed on that occasion. He then said that, as Mr. Soheily had mentioned, he very much regretted that Mr. Cordell Hull, who had arrived in Tehran that same afternoon, could not be present at that reception. He then went on to say that everybody in England was grateful to Iran for the inestimable assistance given in the common cause, and felt indebted to her for the services she had rendered throughout the ages in the domain of the fine arts and intellectual accomplishments. He pointed out that it was obvious Hitler had never read the poet Sa'adi otherwise he would not have found himself in the present plight as he would have known that:

*"All men are fellow-members that belong to one another
For in their creation they spring from the same source"*¹

whereas on the contrary the Germans intended, with the assistance of a few Italians and other accomplices beyond the seas, to establish the principle of "Herrenvolk". The aim of Great Britain, Soviet Russia, and the United States of America was to end the present conflict in the victory of the Allies, and construct a world on the principles mentioned by the poet Sa'adi. He then expressed his best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of Iran whom England would do whatever lay in her power to assist and raised his glass proposing a toast to the health and happiness of His Imperial Majesty and the Iranian Nation.²

(1)-Mr. Eden quoted these lines from Sa'adi in Persian.

(2) -Mr. Cordell Hull Secretary of State of the U.S.A. and Mr. Anthony Eden British Foreign Minister left Tehran for Moscow by air with their staff on Monday 18th. October 1943.



Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the three Allied Powers at the airport in Moscow.

DECLARATION OF THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE¹

1) JOINT COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE, NOVEMBER 1, 1943.

The conference of Foreign Secretaries of the United States of America, Mr. Cordell Hull, of the United Kingdom, Mr. Anthony Eden, and of the Soviet Union, Mr. V.M. Molotov, took place at Moscow from the nineteenth to the thirtieth of October, 1943. There were twelve meetings.²

The agenda included all questions submitted for discussion by the three Governments. Some of the questions called for final decisions, and these were taken. On other questions, after discussion, decisions of principle were taken. These questions were referred for detailed consideration to commissions specially set up for the purpose, or reserved for treatment through diplomatic channels. Other questions again were disposed of by an exchange of views. The Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union have been in close co-operation in all matters concerning the common war effort, but this is the first time that the Foreign Secretaries of the three governments have been able to meet together in conference.

(1)-After the arrival in Moscow of Mr. Cordell Hull Secretary of State of the U.S.A. and Mr. Anthony Eden British Minister of Foreign Affairs the Conference started officially on the 19th. October 1943. Mr. Molotov the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs occupied the chair. On the 30th. October 1943 the Conference ended and the above declaration was issued on 1st. November 1943.

(2)- In addition to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the three countries the following also took part in the conference:

U.S.A.: Averell Harriman, American Ambassador
General Deane, representing the U.S. Army
Green Hackwerth } experts
James Dumiet }

Great Britain: Sir Archibald Clerk-Kerr, His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador in Moscow.
William Strang.

Lieut-General Sir Hastings Ismay,
and other experts.

U.S.S.R: Marshal Voroshilov
Vishinsky, Under Secretary of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs
Litvinov
Sergeyev, Under Secretary at the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade.
Major-General Gryzlov of the U.S.S.R. Staff.
Saksin, Senior Member of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs
and other experts.

In the first place there were frank and exhaustive discussions of the measures to be taken to shorten the war against Germany and her satellites in Europe. Advantage was taken of the presence of military advisers representing the respective Chiefs of Staff in order to discuss definite military operations with regard to which decisions had been taken and which are already being prepared in order to create a basis for the closest military co-operation in the future between the three countries.

Second only to the importance of hastening the end of the war was the recognition by the three governments that it was essential in their own national interests and in the interests of all peace-loving nations to continue the present close collaboration and co-operation in the conduct of the war into the period following the end of hostilities, and that only in this way could peace be maintained and the political, economic and social welfare of their peoples fully promoted.

This conviction is expressed in a declaration in which the Chinese government joined during the conference and which was signed by the three Foreign Secretaries and the Chinese Ambassador at Moscow on behalf of their governments. This declaration published today provides for even closer collaboration in the prosecution of the war and in all matters pertaining to the surrender and disarmament of the enemies with which the four countries, are respectively, at war. It sets forth the principles upon which the four governments agree that a broad system of international co-operation and security should be based. Provision is made for the inclusion of all other peace-loving nations, great and small, in this system. The conference agreed to set up machinery for ensuring the closest co-operation between the three governments in the examination of European questions arising as the war develops. For this purpose the conference decided to establish in London a European Advisory Commission to study these questions and to make joint recommendations to the three governments.

Provision was made for continuing, when necessary, the tripartite consultations of representatives of the three governments in the respective capitals through existing diplomatic channels.

The conference also agreed to establish an advisory council for matters relating to Italy, to be composed in the first instance of represen-

tatives of their three governments and of the French Committee of National Liberation. Provision is made for addition to this council of representatives of Greece and Yugoslavia in view of their special interests arising out of aggressions of Fascist Italy upon their territory during the present war. This council will deal with day-to-day questions other than military preparations and will make recommendations designed to co-ordinate Allied policy with regard to Italy.

The three Foreign Secretaries considered it appropriate to reaffirm, by a declaration published today, the attitude of the Allied governments in favour of a restoration of democracy in Italy.

The three Foreign Secretaries declared it to be the purpose of their governments to restore the independence of Austria. At the same time they reminded Austria that in the final settlement account will be taken of the efforts that Austria may make toward its own liberation. The declaration on Austria is published today.

The Foreign Secretaries issued at the conference a declaration by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Premier Stalin containing a solemn warning that at the time of granting any armistice to any German government, those German officers and men and members of the Nazi party who have had any connection with atrocities and executions in countries overrun by German forces will be taken back to the countries in which their abominable crimes were committed to be charged and punished according to the laws of those countries.

In an atmosphere of mutual confidence and understanding which characterized the work of the conference, consideration was also given to other important questions. These included not only questions of a current nature but also questions concerning treatment of Hitlerite Germany and its satellites, economic co-operation, and assurance of general peace.

2) FOUR POWER DECLARATION

The Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and China:

United in their determination, in accordance with the Declaration of the United Nations of January 1, 1942, and subsequent declara-

tions, to continue hostilities against those Axis powers with which they respectively are at war until such powers have laid down their arms on the basis of unconditional surrender;

Conscious of their responsibilities to secure the liberation of themselves and the peoples allied with them from the menace of aggression;

Recognizing the necessity of ensuring a rapid and orderly transition from war to peace and of establishing and maintaining international peace and security with the least diversion of the world's human and economic resources for armaments;

Jointly declare:

1. That their united action, pledged for the prosecution of the war against their respective enemies, will be continued for the organization and maintenance of peace and security.

2. That those of them at war with a common enemy will act together in all matters relating to the surrender and disarmament of that enemy.

3. That they will take all measures deemed by them to be necessary to provide against any violation of the terms imposed upon the enemy.

4. That they recognize the necessity of establishing at the earliest practicable date a general international organization, based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states and open to membership by all such states, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security.

5. That for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security pending the re-establishment of law and order and the inauguration of a system of general security, they will consult with one another and as occasion requires with other members of the United Nations with a view to joint action on behalf of the community of nations.

6. That after the termination of hostilities they will not employ their military forces within the territories of other states except for the purposes envisaged in this declaration and after joint consultation.

7. That they will confer and co-operate with one another and with other members of the United Nations to bring about a practicable

general agreement with respect to the regulation of armaments in the postwar period.

3) DECLARATION REGARDING ITALY

The Foreign Secretaries of the United States of America, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union have established that three Governments are in complete agreement that Allied policy towards Italy must be based upon the fundamental principle that Fascism and all its evil influences and emanations shall be utterly destroyed and that the Italian people shall be given every opportunity to establish governmental and other institutions based upon democratic principles.

The Foreign Secretaries of the United States of America and the United Kingdom declare that the action of their Governments from the inception of the invasion of Italian territory, in so far as military requirements have permitted has been based upon this policy. In the furtherance of this policy in the future the Foreign Secretaries of the three Governments are agreed that the following measures are important and should be put into effect:

1. It is essential that the Italian Government should be made democratic by the introduction of representatives of those sections of the Italian people who have always opposed Fascism.

2. Freedom of speech, of religious worship, of political belief, of the press and public meeting shall be restored in full measure to the Italian people, who shall also be entitled to form anti-fascist political groups.

3. All institutions and organizations created by the fascist regime shall be suppressed.

4. All fascist or pro-fascist elements shall be removed from the administration and from the institutions and organizations of a public character.

5. All political prisoners of the fascist regime shall be released and accorded a full amnesty.

6. Democratic organs of local government shall be created.

7. Fascist chiefs and other persons known or suspected to be war criminals shall be arrested and handed over to justice.

In making this declaration the three Foreign Secretaries recognize that so long as active military operations continue in Italy the time at which it is possible to give full effect to the principles set out above will be determined by the Commander-in-Chief on the basis of instructions received through the Combined Chiefs of Staff. The three Governments, parties to this declaration, will at the request of any one of them consult on this matter.

It is further understood that nothing in this resolution is to operate against the right of the Italian people ultimately to choose their own form of government.

4) DECLARATION ON AUSTRIA

The Government of the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and the United States of America are agreed that Austria, the first free country to fall a victim to Hitlerite aggression, shall be liberated from German domination.

They regard the annexation imposed upon Austria by Germany on March 16th. 1938, as null and void. They consider themselves as in no way bound by any changes effected in Austria since that date. They declare that they wish to see re-established a free and independent Austria, and thereby to open the way for the Austrian people themselves, as well as those neighbouring states which will be faced with similar problems, to find that Political and economic security which is the only basis for lasting peace.

Austria is reminded, however, that she has a responsibility which she cannot evade for participation in the war on the side of Hitlerite Germany, and that in the final settlement account will inevitably be taken of her own contribution to her liberation.

5) DECLARATION ON GERMAN ATROCITIES

The United Kingdom, the United States, and the Soviet Union have received from many quarters evidence of atrocities, massacres, and cold-blooded mass executions which are being perpetrated by the Hitlerite forces in the many countries they have overrun and from which they are now being steadily expelled. The brutalities of Hitlerite domination are no new thing and all the peoples or territories in their

grip have suffered from the worst form of government terror. What is new is that many of these territories are now in their desperation, the recoiling Hitlerite Huns are redoubling their ruthless cruelties. This is now evidenced with particular clearness by monstrous crimes of the Hitlerites on the territory of the Soviet Union which is being liberated from the Hitlerites, and on French and Italian territory.

Accordingly, the aforesaid three allied Powers, speaking in the interests of the thirty-two (thirty-five) United Nations, hereby solemnly declare and give full warning of their declaration as follows:

At the time of the granting of any armistice to any government which may be set up in Germany, those German officers and men and members of the Nazi party who have been responsible for, or have taken a consenting part in the above atrocities, massacres, and executions, be sent back to the countries in which their abominable deeds were done in order that they may be judged and punished according to the laws of these liberated countries and of the free governments which will be created therein. Lists will be compiled in all possible detail from all these countries having regard especially to the invaded parts of the Soviet Union, to Poland and Czechoslovakia, to Yugoslavia and Greece, including Crete and other islands, to Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, France, and Italy.

Thus, the Germans who take part in wholesale shootings of Italian officers or in the execution of French, Dutch, or Norwegian hostages or of Cretan peasants, or who have shared in the slaughters inflicted on the people of Poland or in territories of the Soviet Union which are now being swept clear of the enemy, will know that they will be brought back to the scene of their crimes and judged on the spot by the peoples whom they have outraged. Let those who have hitherto not imbrued their hands with innocent blood beware lest they join the ranks of the guilty, for most assuredly the three allied Powers will pursue them to the uttermost ends of the earth and will deliver them to their accusers in order that justice may be done.

The above declaration is without prejudice to the case of the major criminals, whose offences have no particular geographical localisation and who will be punished by the joint decision of the Governments of the Allies.

Roosevelt
Churchill
Stalin

The Moscow Conference.



THE TEHRAN CONFERENCE

At a moment when the outside world was unaware of what was happening in the capital of Iran, the three great leaders, on whose love of humanity and untiring efforts depends the future of the world and the peace and security of mankind, sped across vast distances, and sustained the strain and fatigues of a long journey to Tehran, in order to confer together with a view to guaranteeing the final victory of the Allies and the future peace of the world.

The preliminaries of this meeting, which is known as the Tehran Conference, had been prepared in previous conferences, and its guiding principles established by the Moscow Conference.

The Conference had already lasted two days and the capital of Iran was already extending its hospitality to the most esteemed of visitors, when the B.B.C. announced on the 2nd. December 1943, that President Roosevelt, Mr. Winston Churchill and President Chiang Kai Shek Generalissimo of the Chinese Forces, had met at a point in North Africa and conferred for several days.

Before giving an account of the Tehran Conference, therefore, we shall give a summary of the Conference known as the First Cairo Conference which lasted five days.

On the 2nd. December 1943 the Pars news agency reported in accordance with news received from the British news agency, that President Roosevelt, Mr. Winston Churchill, and Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek, had reached agreement on the plans concerning the way to victory in the Pacific Ocean.

At the conclusion of this Conference, the leaders of the Allied Powers went to some unknown destination. Important political and military authorities were present at the said Conference, namely: General George Marshall, Chief of the General Staff of the United States Army, General Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, who prepared the original plans for the offensive against Italy, Lord Leathers,

Minister of War Transport of Great Britain, and Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in South-East Asia.

Shortly afterwards General Eisenhower and other Commanders of Allied Forces in the Middle East joined the Conference, consisting of 30 members, at which were discussed military operations in Italy, in the Dodecanese, and the Pacific Ocean.

THE CAIRO CONFERENCE

JOINT COMMUNIQUÉ, DECEMBER 1, 1943

President Roosevelt, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek and Prime Minister Churchill, together with their respective military and diplomatic advisers, have completed a conference in North Africa.

The following general statement was issued:

The several military missions have agreed upon future military operations against Japan.

The three great Allies expressed their resolve to bring unrelenting pressure against their brutal enemies by sea, land, and air. This pressure is already rising. The three great Allies are fighting this war to restrain and punish the aggression of Japan.

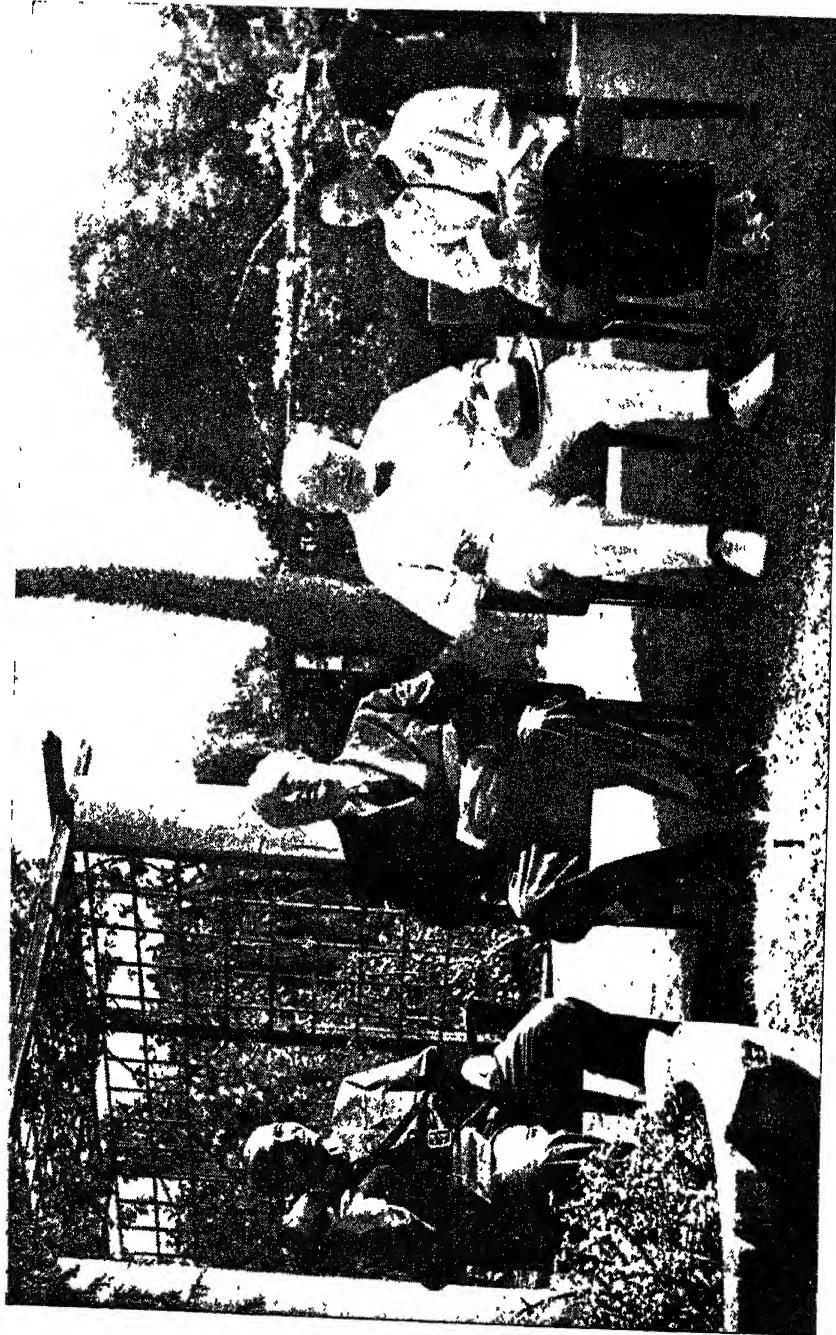
They covet no gain for themselves and have no thought of territorial expansion.

It is their purpose that Japan shall be stripped of all the islands in the Pacific which she has seized or occupied since the beginning of the first World War in 1914, and that all the territories Japan has stolen from the Chinese, such as Manchuria, Formosa, and the Pescadores, shall be restored to the Republic of China. Japan will also be expelled from all other territories which she has taken by violence and greed.

The aforesaid three great powers, mindful of the enslavement of the people of Korea, are determined that in due course Korea shall become free and independent.

With these objects in view, the three Allies, in harmony with those of the United Nations at war with Japan, will continue to persevere in the serious and prolonged operations necessary to procure the unconditional surrender of Japan.

* * *



First Cairo Conference

From left to right:

Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek - Roosevelt - Churchill - Mrs. Chiang Kai Shek.

ARRIVAL OF THE LEADERS OF THE THREE POWERS IN TEHRAN

Marshal Stalin arrived in Tehran on Friday 25th. November 1943 at 4 P.M. accompanied by his staff.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Winston Churchill and their staff arrived at the airport after conclusion of the Cairo Conference, at 3 P.M. on Saturday 26th. November 1943.

The Tehran Three-Power Conference lasted four days and the Iranian capital was overjoyed to have the opportunity of receiving such eminent guests, and the inhabitants of Tehran were impatient to extend their hospitality with manifestations of cordiality. But owing to the express desire of the guests themselves who were unwilling that their meeting should be made public, the people of Tehran refrained from displaying their feelings and their happiness that the three great leaders had chosen Iran as the seat of this momentous conference.

During the Conference there were meetings between His Imperial Majesty the Shah and President Roosevelt, Marshal Stalin and Mr. Winston Churchill.

Mr. Soheily the Iranian Prime Minister and Mr. Saed, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had meetings with Mr. Molotov, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Russia, and General Hurley, President Roosevelt's special representative. All these meetings between the representatives of Iran and her great Allies took place in an atmosphere of good-will and understanding and their conversations were carried on in a spirit of sincerity and friendship.

These meetings and conversations established the friendly relations already existing between Iran, the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A. and Great Britain on unshakable foundations, and the success achieved produced great satisfaction among all classes of the Iranian people. As a consequence of this success they became convinced of the friendly and helpful attitude of the three Great Powers towards Iran and hopeful that the Powers would make compensations for the hardships and privations suffered by them in assisting their Allies in the path to victory.



Leaders of the three Great Powers in Tehran

The account of these meetings and talks which culminated in the Three-Power declaration concerning Iran is given in the speech delivered, after the departure of the three leaders, by H. E. the Prime Minister, on Sunday 4th. December 1943, in the conference hall of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in the presence of Cabinet Ministers, Deputies from the Majless, Senior Officers, and certain Iranian notabilities:

THE PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH

"As you may all know, after the Moscow Conference there were rumours in every political circle that an important conference would take place at some point in the world, in the presence of the leaders of the three Allied Powers, but the actual spot where the Conference was to take place was not mentioned and remained unknown until it had come to an end.

Now that the Conference is over and all the eminent personalities who took part in it have returned to their respective countries, I am glad to inform you officially that the important Three-Power Conference took place in Tehran, and our capital had the privilege and advantage that the leaders of our great allied friends met here, in our capital, in order to lay the foundation of the freedom and security of nations.

The summary of the events of the Conference, so far as I am able to inform you, is as follows:—

On the 20th. November 1943 the Chargé d'Affaires of the U.S.S.R. called on me and informed me of the Three-Power Conference. I expressed the appreciation of the Imperial Government at the good intentions manifested towards this country. On the 25th. November, the Embassy of the Soviet Socialist Republics informed me of the arrival of Marshal Stalin and Mr. Molotov, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs and his suite, and handed Mr. Saed, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the following letter:

"Your Excellency,

I have the honour to inform your Excellency that the Marshal of the Soviet Republic, Joseph Vissarionovitch Stalin, President of the People's Commissars of the Soviet Socialist Republics and Mr. Viatcheslav Mikailovitch Molotov, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, and



Mount Demavand on the north of Tehran.

the members of the Soviet mission, have arrived in Tehran to-day the 25th. November.

I have the honour, under instructions from Mr. V.M. Molotov, People's Commissar of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for Foreign Affairs, to convey the cordial feelings of the Marshal and himself to His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran, and to inform the Prime Minister and yourself.

I seize this opportunity to offer Your Excellency the expression of my highest consideration."

On the same day we were informed that Mr. Roosevelt, president of the United States of America, and Mr. Churchill, Prime Minister of England, would arrive on the 26th. November which they did.

On the 29th. November His Majesty had a conversation with Mr. Roosevelt carried on in a most friendly spirit, at which the Minister of the Imperial Court, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the United States Minister in Tehran and myself were present.

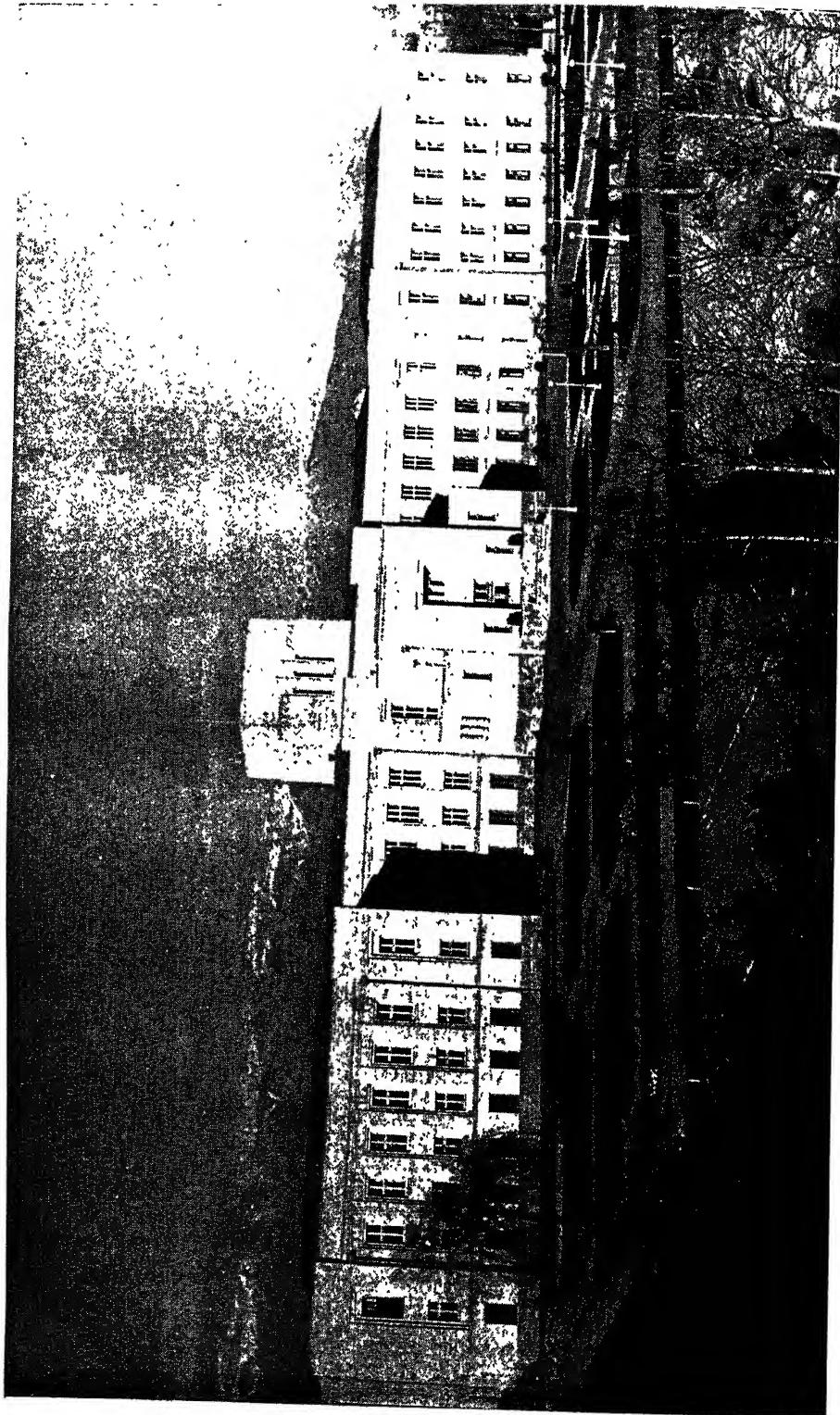
On the same day His Majesty had a talk with Mr. Churchill concerning Iran, in the presence of the British Minister, in which complete understanding was reached.

On the 30th. November 1943, Marshal Stalin President of the People's Commissars of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics accompanied by Mr. Molotov, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Maximov, Chargé d'Affaires of the Soviet Embassy, came to meet His Imperial Majesty and they had a conversation in a spirit of cordiality and friendship and the friendly relations existing between the two countries were confirmed.

On the same day at noon the Minister of Foreign Affairs and I called on Marshal Stalin, who received us in the presence of Mr. Molotov and Mr. Maximov, and conveyed His Imperial Majesty's friendly message to the Marshal and had an exchange of views concerning Iran and the good understanding prevalent between the two countries.

In other meetings between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and I with Mr. Molotov, and also on the occasion Mr. Eden British Minister for Foreign Affairs called on me, we had conversations concerning the relations of Iran with her Allies now and after the war, and the

The building of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



Foreign Ministers of both countries expressed their good-will with regard to questions relative to this country.

Following all these meetings and conversations and the memorandum* addressed in a friendly note by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Foreign Ministers of the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and the United States Minister in Tehran (Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State not being then in Tehran), the views of the Iranian Government were favourably received by the leaders of the Allied Powers.

A declaration signed by the three leaders was issued concerning the co-operation of this country with the Allies, the assistance to be given this country in the future, and the freedom, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iran."

At this point the Prime Minister read the Declaration printed in full at the beginning of this booklet, and then continued as follows:

"On the morning of the 1st December the leaders of our Allies and their suite left by air for their respective countries.

The Iranian Government is glad that it befell our country and capital to be chosen for this historic event, and that complete agreement was reached in this country by the three Great Powers on their plans for the achievement of victory and the establishment of peace in the world. We are also glad that the high interests of Iran have been taken into consideration by our allies, and that the eminent leaders of the three Great Powers have recognized and acknowledged the assistance given and the hardships sustained by us.

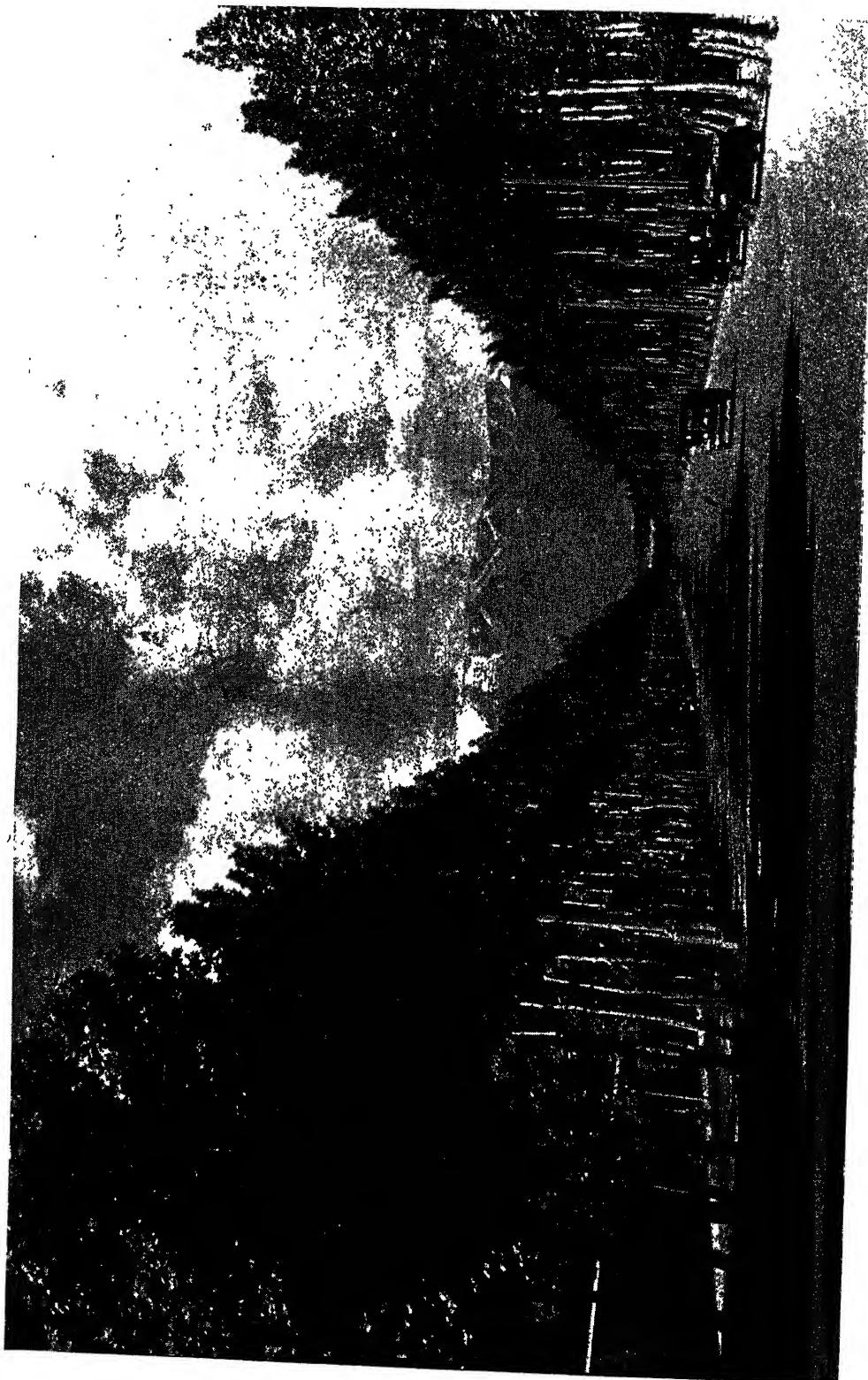
The Government perceives a happy future for the people of Iran, and trusts that the Iranian Nation will reap the fruit of their labours.

Were the Majless open, it would have been opportune that the report of these happy events be given to Parliament. But as the 14th Legislative Assembly has not yet been officially inaugurated I requested the honourable members of the Majless to be here present to-day and to inform the people of these events."

The Prime Minister's speech ended in a prolonged applause.

* * *

*The Foreign Minister's memorandum is given at the beginning of this publication.



Pahlavi avenue in Tehran.

After the Prime Minister Dr. Taheri member of the 14th.

Legislative Assembly made the following speech:

Now that the Three-Power Conference and the conversations concerning this country have ended and that the Prime Minister has given us the glad tidings of the official Declaration inspired by good understanding and feelings of sincerity and the special concern for the higher interests of Iran, issued by the President of the U.S.A., the Prime Minister of the U.S.S.R. and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, it would have been most opportune had the Majless been open so that the members might express their gratitude publicly on behalf of the Iranian people for the encouraging assurances made, and stretch out their hand in mark of friendship towards our great Allies.

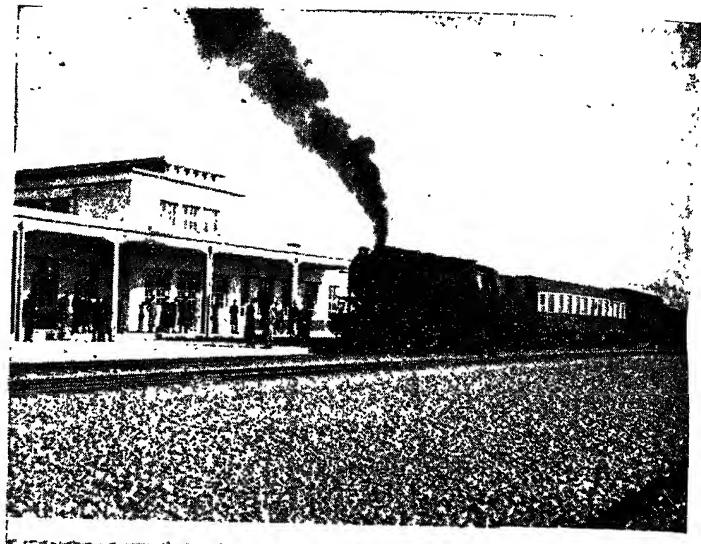
This ancient country has experienced many vicissitudes of fortune in her glorious past, but God has at all times guided Iran and her people in the straight path and given them refuge and security.

The Iranian people attach a special importance to traditional friendships and never forget the helping hand that has at various periods been stretched out towards them. They hold dear the honour and dignity of their country and consider the freedom and integrity of Iran as part of their ~~most~~ sacred beliefs. As a result of the facilities afforded and the assistance rendered by the Iranian Government in the struggle for victory, the leaders of the three Great Powers have clearly stated in a special Declaration their policy in wishing to safeguard all that Iranians hold dear and sacred. The good-will and benevolent intentions of our Allies will always be appreciated by all classes in this country, and the Government and people of Iran will for ever show their appreciation for this high-minded attitude by their friendship and co-operation.

I express my heartfelt thanks for this Declaration signed by the leaders of the three Great Powers, on my behalf as well as on behalf of the members of the Majless. I also thank the Cabinet Ministers specially the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs who, realizing the importance of the historical moments this country is passing, never remitted their efforts under the guidance of His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah, to achieve success in the interests of the country.

Before ending I wish to inform you that at the arrival of our distinguished guests the leaders of our friends and Allies, and during

*Semnan Station
in the northern Iran*



*View of the
Tehran Station*



*Train leaving the
Tehran Station*

their stay, in spite of the nature of the circumstances that required complete secrecy and in due respect for the express desire of our guests that the Conference should be kept secret, nevertheless a number of people referred to the Government to be allowed to display their cordial sentiments in a series of friendly demonstrations in honour of our guests and the Conference held in the capital of this country. But to the last moment, in conformity with the necessity of keeping the matter secret until the safe return of our distinguished visitors, no such permission was granted.

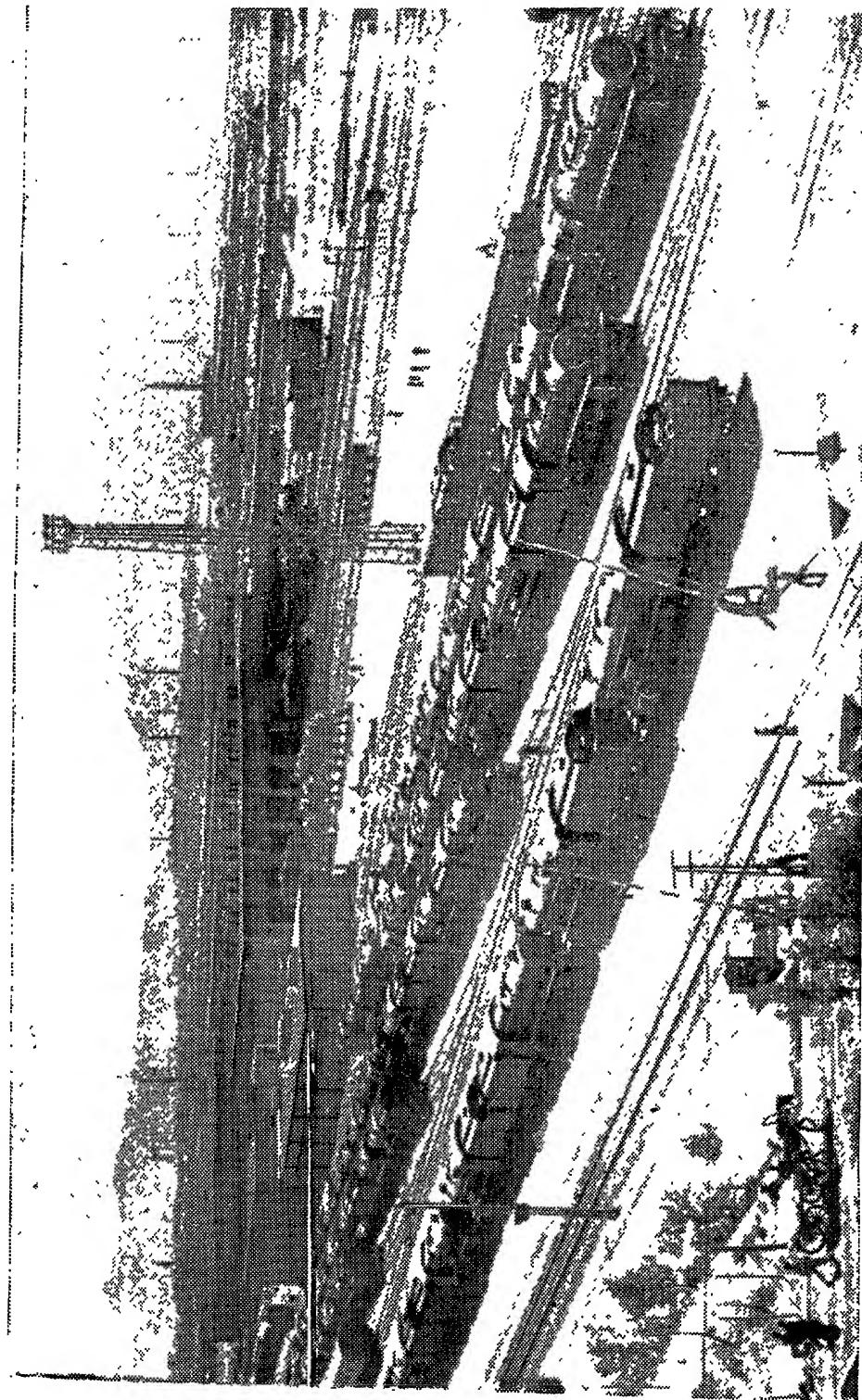
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The meeting of the three great men in Tehran and the Declaration signed concerning Iran made a very deep impression on all classes of the Iranian people. The Declaration, which was received with joy by all Iranians, was discussed in every circle, and the newspapers of the capital and the provinces expressed their appreciation of the decision taken by the three great leaders in consultation with the Iranian Government.

* * *

The Declaration had also a very good effect on our neighbours and Allies. It was very well received by their press and infused them with a new hope for the future of the world.

* * *



Another view of the station at Tehran

On leaving Iran Mr. Franklin Roosevelt wrote the following letter to His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah:

Your Majesty

Tehran December 1, 1943

I was very much pleased to see you yesterday when you welcomed me to your country in the name of the Iranian people. Your gesture is one that emphasizes again the more than friendly feeling that has always existed between our two nations. I was delighted to have had this chance to make Your Majesty's acquaintance.

I have received the magnificent carpet, the gracious gift of Your Majesty. This carpet will serve to remind both myself and the American people of the generous hospitality of the Iranian nation. I am truly grateful.

Your Majesty's invitation to be a guest at your palace as well as your offer to meet me at the airport upon my arrival and to provide a guard of honor have been conveyed to me and I am most appreciative. Much to my regret, the circumstances of my visit, as you are no doubt aware, have made it impossible for me to avail myself of these kind offers, much as I would have liked to have done so.

I cannot emphasize too strongly how much I have been touched by all of these truly friendly gestures on the part of Your Majesty. I shall leave Iran with regret at not having had an opportunity to extend my acquaintance with you and to have seen more of your country and your people. The American peoples have for many years been cognizant of the friendly sentiments of the Iranian people, and the hospitality shown by Your Majesty in their name will serve to keep this realization alive for many years to come.

Iran has always occupied a warm spot in American hearts more than ever now that we are brothers in arms. We know the part Iran is playing in the common struggle and our hope is that when peace at last comes, the spirit of working together that now exists between our two peoples will continue unchecked in peaceful labors.

I take this opportunity to thank Your Majesty again for all the gestures of friendliness and hospitality you have shown me and to wish Your Majesty the greatest happiness both for yourself and for the people of your ancient land.

With my sincere regards, I am,
Faithfully yours,

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt

I greatly hope that we shall have the pleasure of a visit from you to Washington.

His Imperial Majesty
MOHAMMAD REZA SHAH PAHLAVI,
Shahinshah of Iran,
TEHRAN.

Mr. Churchill wrote a friendly letter to His Imperial Majesty in which he referred to:—

“...The sunlit days which, I trust, will have contributed materially to the speedy defeat of our common foe and to the dawn of an era of world peace and prosperity.”

At the same time he expressed the hope that the Three-Power Declaration concerning the territorial integrity and the interests of Iran would meet with the approval and satisfaction of His Imperial Majesty and the Iranian people.

* *

Telegram sent by Marshal Stalin to the Prime Minister:—

H. E. Mr. Soheily,

President of the Council of Ministers,
TEHRAN.

2nd December 1943

On leaving Iran, our friend and Ally, where the leaders of the three Powers have brought the matters dealt with in the Conference to a successful conclusion, I wish, Your Excellency, to thank you for the hospitality extended to my staff and myself in your capital, and request you to convey my thanks to His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah.

I wish the Iranian people happiness and prosperity.

I. Stalin

* *

Telegram sent by Mr. Molotov, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:—

H. E. Mr. Saed,

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iran.

2nd December 1943

Mr. Minister, I request Your Excellency to accept my thanks for the kind hospitality shown in Iran to the representatives of the U.S.S.R. who took part in the Three-Power Conference.

I am convinced that the presence of the representatives of the U.S.S.R. in Tehran and their meeting with the Shahinshah of Iran and members of the Cabinet will help in developing and strengthening the friendship and association existing between Iran and the U.S.S.R. in the struggle against the common enemy, German Hitlerism, and lead to the happiness of our peoples.

V. Molotov



View of the Tunnels on the Trans-Iranian.

Once the leaders of Iran's three great Allies had left the capital and it was no longer necessary to keep their stay in Tehran secret, the Prime Minister gave a reception in the building of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Cabinet Ministers, the Diplomatic Corps, members of the Majless, senior officers and certain eminent personalities were present, and before dinner the Prime Minister made the following speech, addressing H. E. Sir Reader Bullard, His Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, H.E. Mr. Dreyfus, Minister Plenipotentiary of the U.S.A., and H.E. Mr. Maximov, Chargé d'Affaires of the U.S.S.R. Embassy:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,

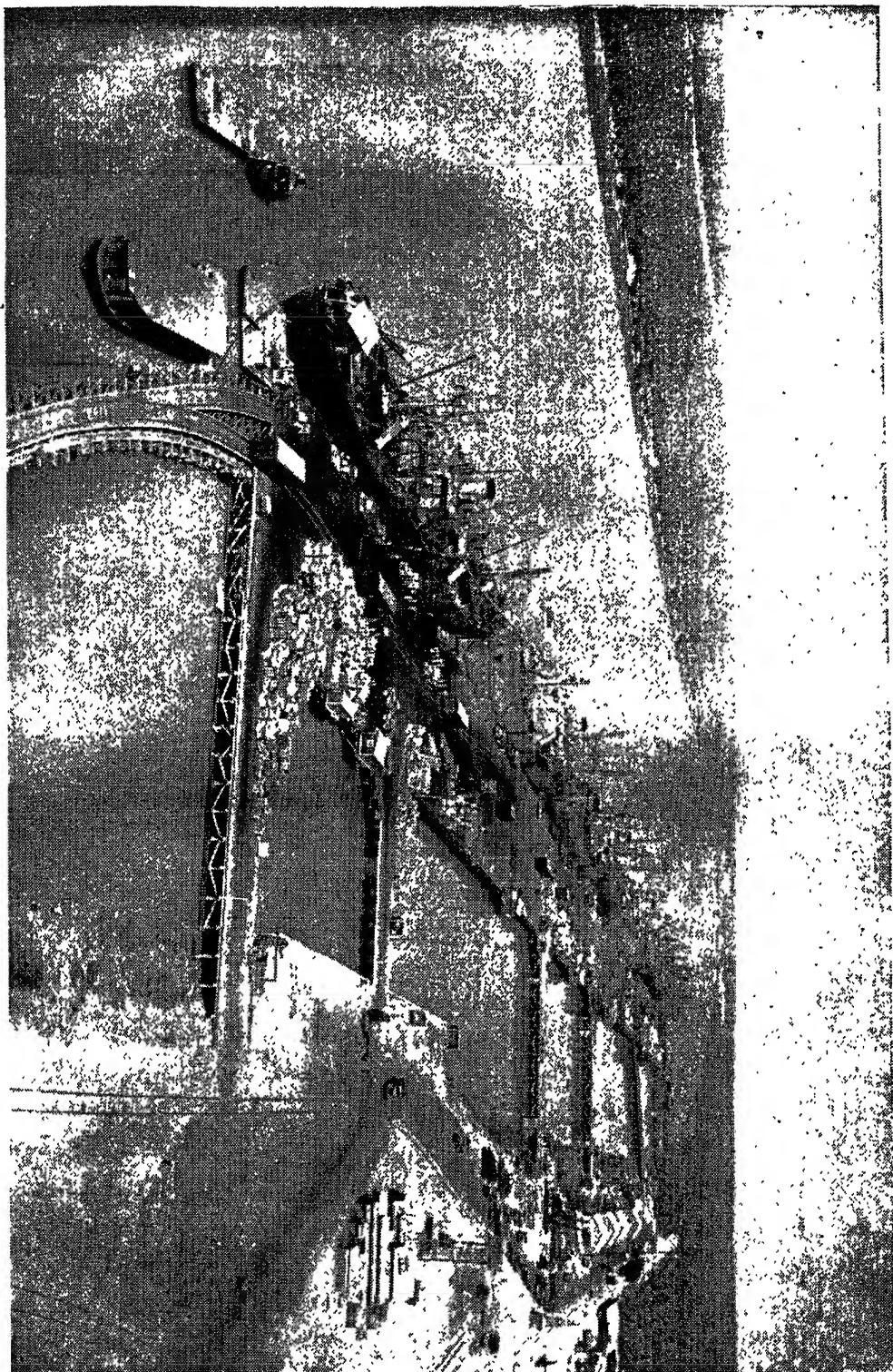
Considering that everybody has been informed of the statement made yesterday, and that it has also appeared in the papers, it would seem superfluous that anything should be said at this reception, given to celebrate the Tehran Conference and the meeting of the leaders of our Allies in this town. But owing to the importance of the event it is necessary not to lose the opportunity of leaving records of this memorable meeting, such records being historical documents the details of which we and our descendants and all humanity would wish to know and the text of which would be a guide to historians.

Your Excellencies Sir Reader Bullard, Mr. Dreyfus and Mr. Maximov, I address you especially who represent your great countries.

It would have been most opportune had Tehran been able to give receptions and banquets in celebration of the arrival of the leaders of your countries in this town, and had the public been allowed to give expression to their joy and respect for the high minded views which the three great leaders have manifested towards this ancient land and the people of Iran.

The inhabitants of this town did in fact, intend to display their feeling in such wise. But owing to the circumstances and in the service of the common cause, your decision and ours was to keep secret the plan to call the Conference, the arrival of the three leaders, their stay and their return home, in order to allow them the better to examine and solve the problems concerned.

Docks at Bandar Khorramshahr on the Persian Gulf taken from the air.



There was thus no opportunity at the time to give a reception in honour of our guests and in celebration of the Conference.

We are therefore here to-night to celebrate, at His Imperial Majesty's command, the immense results achieved by our Allies, to render thanks for the safe return of the great leaders of the three Powers, who have reached their destination, and to express our confidence in the success of the allied Nations in our common purpose. We convey our sincerest sentiments to the eminent men who were in Tehran last week and wish them the attainment of the object which we all pursue. (Long applause).

The intellectual and political friendship of the Government and people of Iran with the U.S.S.R., Great Britain and the U.S.A. is long-standing, and the development of this association and the admiration of our nations for one another and for their respective literatures, culture and civilization, fills the pages of history. The work and perseverance of orientalists bear witness to this fact.

But the Treaties and Agreements signed between us during this conflict, which have brought us nearer to your Governments and to our other Allies in the common cause for the establishment of the freedom and security of mankind are even of greater importance.

From now on our history and yours are inter-connected, and we shall all have a share in the successes already achieved and those to be achieved in days to come.

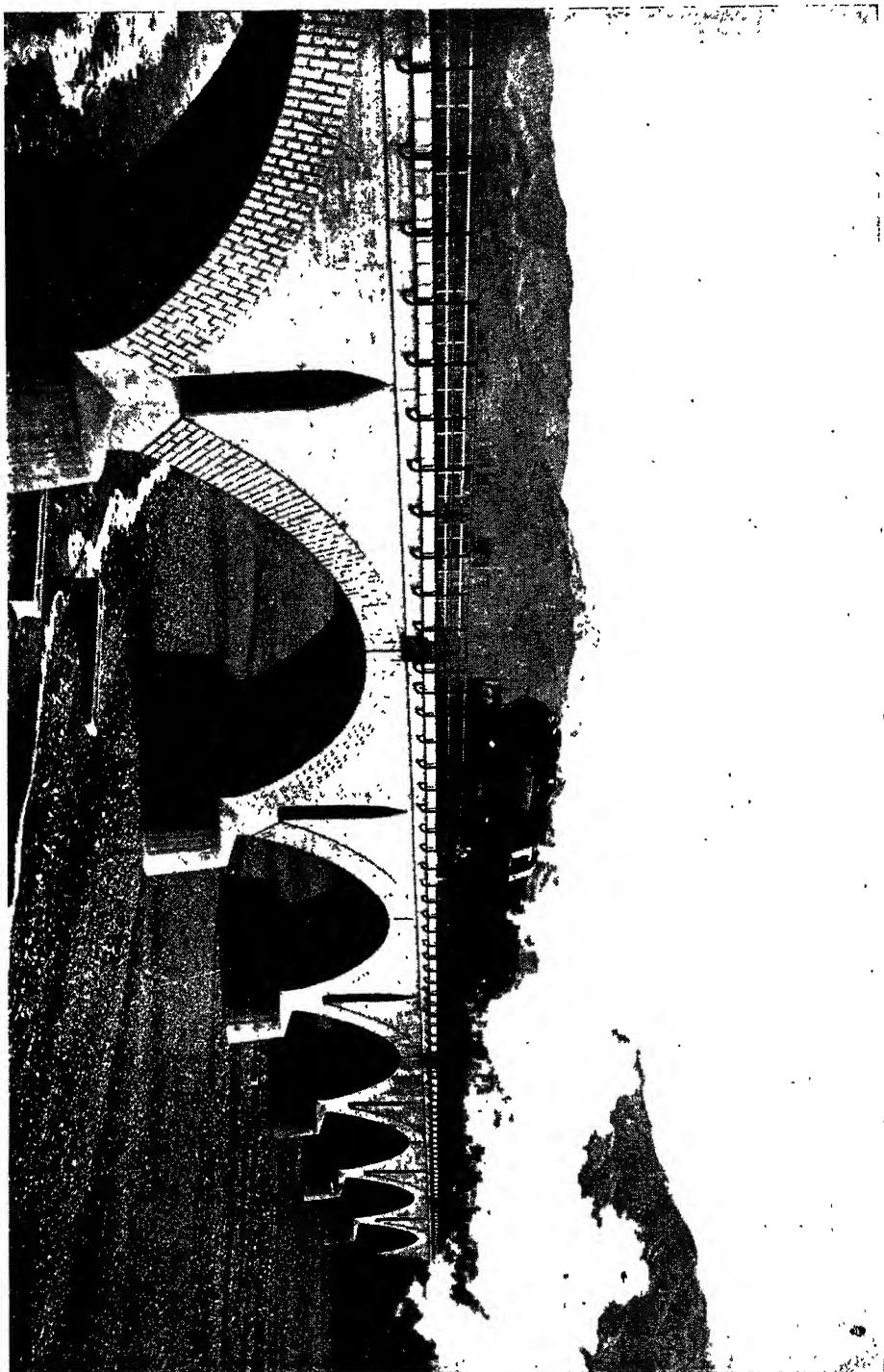
Our unflinching determination is to see triumphant the high purpose which is to the benefit of mankind, and to remove the obstacles which impede the prosperity and progress of nations.

It is to be expected that at the end of this war and in return for the sacrifices, privations and sufferings sustained, all allied nations should assist each other in order to solve economic problems and provide the security and happiness of all peoples.

We trust that by God's will our collective effort will soon lead us to victory and the purpose which inspires and guides us all (long applause).

* * *

The viaduct at Karadj



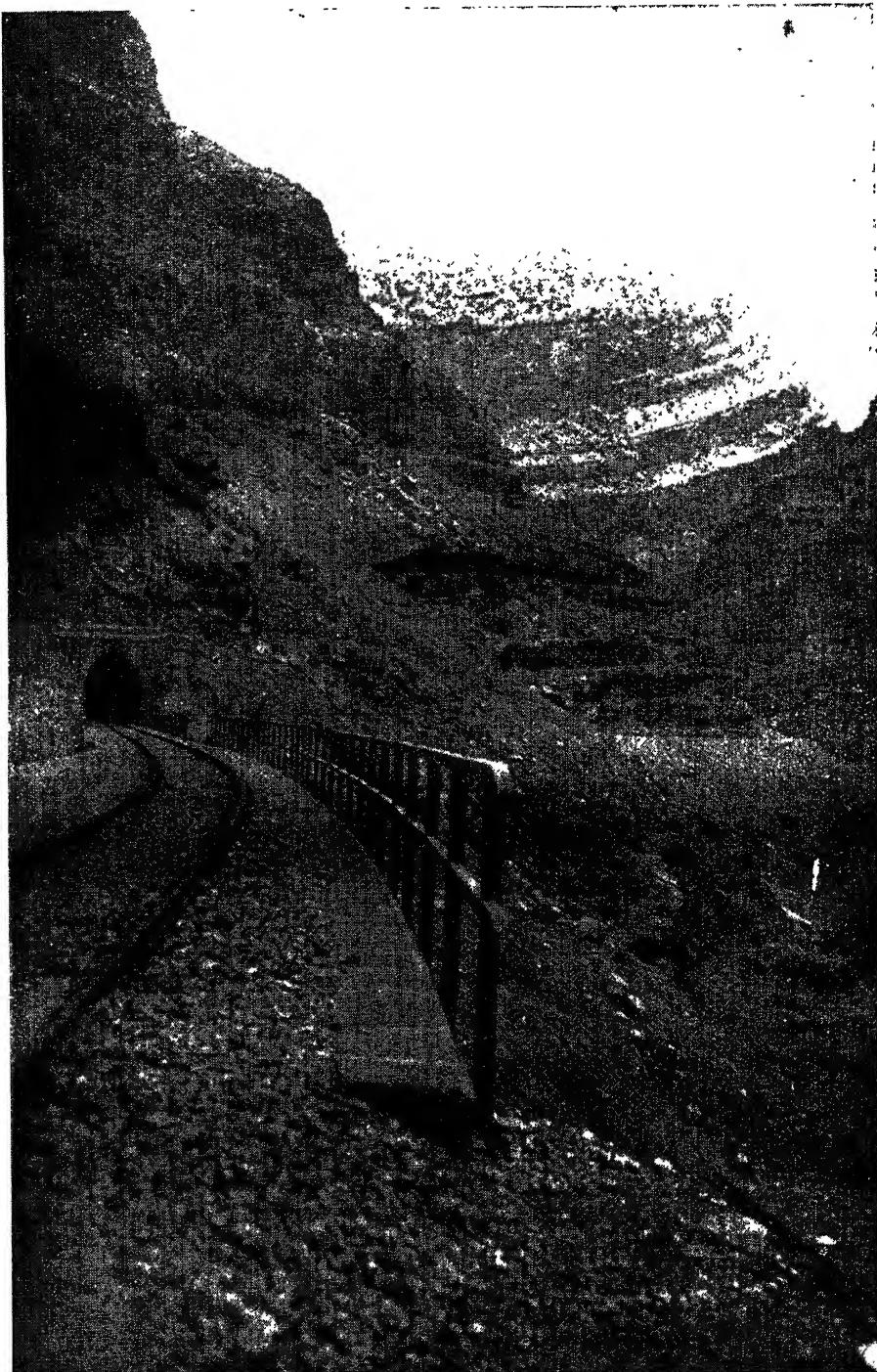
After the Prime Minister H.E. Sir Reader Bullard, H. E. Mr. Dreyfus and H. E. Mr. Maximov made the following speeches:

His Excellency Sir Reader Bullard's speech:—

Monsieur le President du Conseil,

In the absence of the Ambassador of the Soviet Union it falls to me to speak first in reply to the eloquent speech in which you have called upon this distinguished audience to celebrate the publication of the declaration about Iran which was signed in Tehran a few days ago.

First I wish to thank the Imperial Iranian Government for the splendid hospitality which, in accordance with the ancient traditions of Iran, they wished to show to the delegates who were met here in conference recently. I can assure you that Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden were deeply touched by the magnificent offers of hospitality which were made to them, and that they much regretted that various considerations to which Your Excellency has alluded should have made it impossible for them to accept. It would indeed have given them great pleasure to be able to mix for instance with such an assembly as this and to share the pleasure of so many distinguished Iranians at the meeting of this historic conference in this historic country. That Iran was however not forgotten is shown by the declaration which Your Excellency announced yesterday. I regard myself as fortunate to have been present at the setting-up of all three of the great milestones which have marked the progress of Iran during the last two years - the Tripartite Treaty of Jan. 1942, the Iranian declaration of war, whereby Iran became one of the United Nations in August, and now this declaration which provides, among other things that Iran shall participate in the economic cooperation which we hope to see after the war. The three signatories of the treaty of nearly two years ago have now become a group of four by the signature of the declaration concerning Iran by the great Republic of the United States of America. With that group stand the other United Nations. Let us hope that the cooperation foreshadowed in the declaration will spread until it includes not only the United Nations but all the countries and all the peoples of the earth.



**Mountain precipice on the southern trunk of
the Trans-Iranian.**

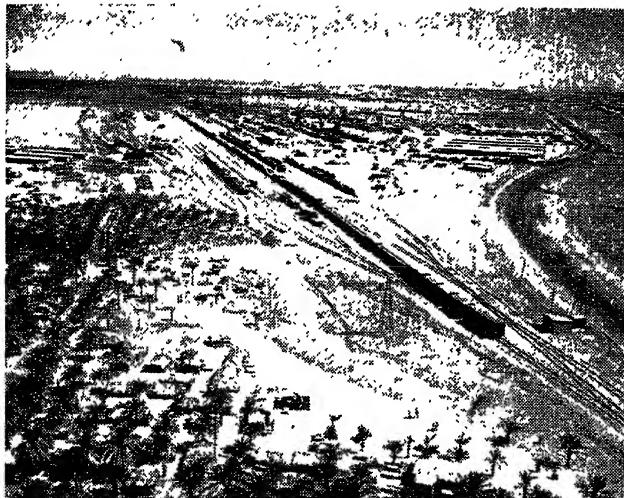
His Excellency Mr. Dreyfus's speech:—

Monsieur le President du Conseil,

I am more than happy to be here tonight to celebrate the three power declaration concerning Iran. One month ago today I was in morocco on my way to the United States but was called back for reasons which are now obvious. I am indeed glad that I was in Iran upon the occasion of the signing of such an important document. For the first time, my country has associated itself with its two great allies in a solemn pronouncement of our friendship for the Iranian people.

History moves at a dazzling pace when the world's center of gravity once more shifted to Iran less than a fortnight ago. East and West met at this crossroad of history to lay the foundation of world peace and world freedom. It will be only fair to say that immortal Iran has played a notable part in this holy war against war, war for peace. Your charming country with a glorious past and brilliant contributions to world culture and human understanding regained its merited position of prominence in this cause. It was in your fascinating and hospitable land that our Great Leaders had the high privilege of uniting their thoughts and purposes in carrying forward to final victory those standards which we are so proud to hold high and defend.

I express my best wishes for you and for the health of His Imperial Majesty.



Aerial view of Khorramshahr showing port installations and convoy pulling out



Iranian Railway running through the Loristan cliffs



**Mountain Roads
in Iran**

After Mr. Dreyfus the following speech was made by Mr. Maximov:—

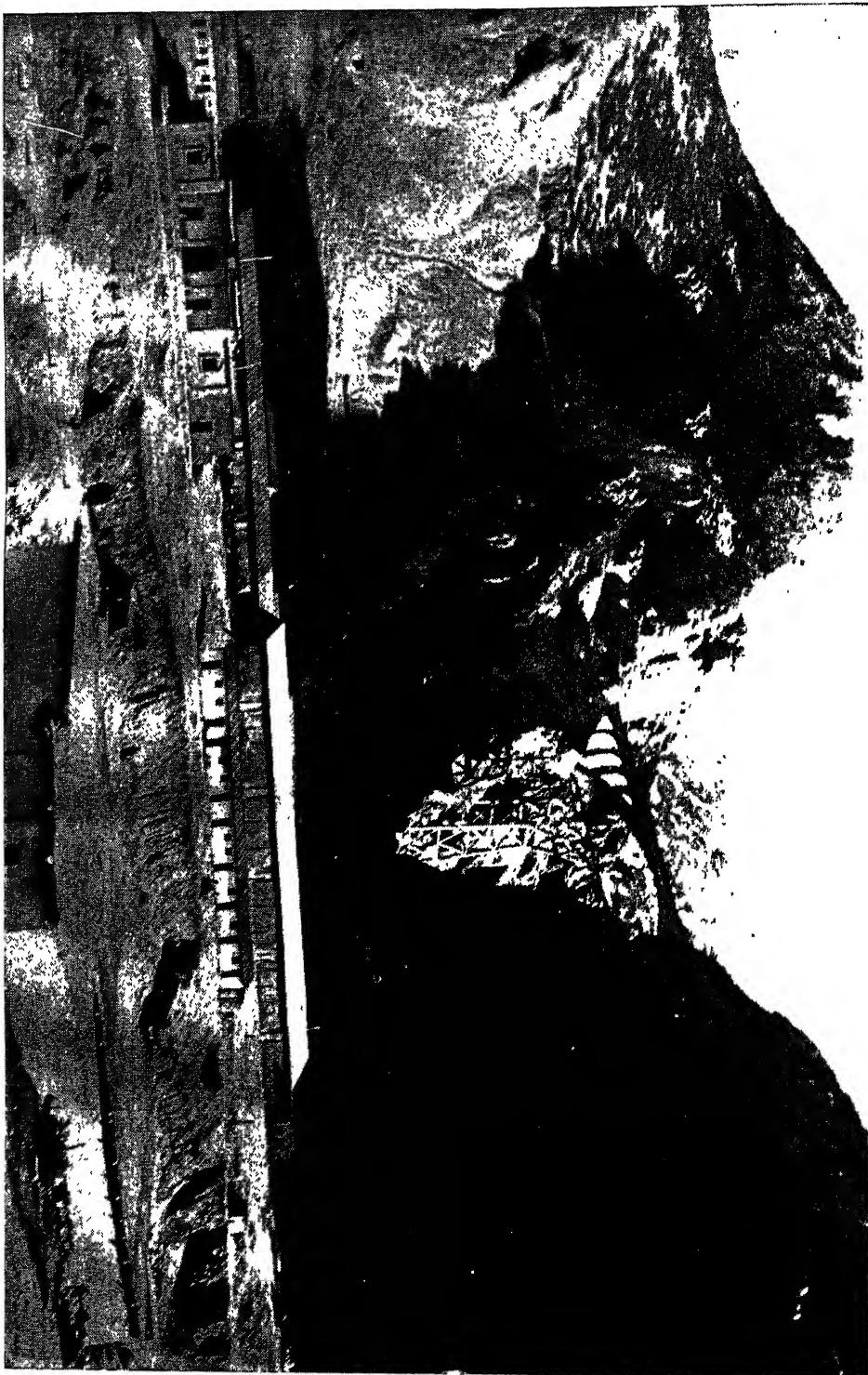
I am extremely happy to take part in this magnificent reception given by H.E. Mr. Soheily the Prime Minister and the Iranian Government on the occasion of the Conference of the Leaders of the three Great Powers in Tehran.

In consideration of the common struggle against hated German Fascism, the leaders of the three great Allied Powers, the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Russia, and Great Britain, met in Tehran the capital of our friend and ally Iran in order to discuss the prosecution of the war against German Fascism and examine other political questions.

This historic event once more proves the good-will of the United Nations who stand for freedom, and their determination to fight for honour, liberty, independence and the prosperity of all the nations of the world against Fascism which has only barbarism, slavery and destruction to give to the world.

The fact that the Conference of the leaders of the three great Democracies took place in Tehran capital of our friend and ally Iran, which has helped the Allies for two years against Hitlerite tyranny, is a mark of friendship and gratitude towards the ancient Iranian people.

Allow me Mr. Prime Minister to thank you for your wishes and to express my best wishes for the realization of our common object and hope for the success, happiness and prosperity of the friendly Iranian Nation who have shared in the struggle for the freedom and happiness of humanity, and the development of the political and economic relations of our two countries.



Veresk viaduct at Abbas-Abad on the northern trunk of the Trans-Iranian.

On the 1st December while the leaders of the three Powers had reached their destination or were on their way, the Declaration concerning the Tehran Conference, awaited by the whole world, was broadcast by the news agencies of Great Britain, the U.S.A., and the U.S.S.R. The text of the Declaration is as follows:—

THE TEHRAN CONFERENCE

THREE-POWER DECLARATION. DECEMBER 1, 1943

We, the President of the United States of America, the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the Premier of the Soviet Union, have met these four days past in this capital of our ally Iran and have shaped and confirmed our common policy. We expressed our determination that our nations shall work together in the war and in the peace that will follow.

As to the war, our military staffs have joined in our round-table discussions and we have concerted our plans for the destruction of the German forces. We have reached complete agreement as to the scope and timing of operations which will be undertaken from the east, west, and south.

The common understanding which we have here reached guarantees that victory will be ours.

As to the peace, we are sure that our concord will make it an enduring peace. We recognize fully the supreme responsibility resting upon us and all the United Nations to make a peace which will command the good will of the overwhelming masses of the peoples of the world and banish the scourge and terror of war for many generations.

With our diplomatic advisers we have surveyed the problems of the future.

We shall seek the co-operation and active participation of all nations, large and small, whose peoples in heart and mind are dedicated, as are our own peoples, to the elimination of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance. We will welcome them as they may choose to come into a world family of democratic nations.

No power on earth can prevent our destroying the German armies by land, their U-boats by sea and their war plants from the air. Our attacks will be relentless and increasing.

From these friendly conferences we look with confidence to the day when all the peoples of the world may live free lives untouched by tyranny and according to their varying desires and their own consciences.

We came here with hope and determination. We leave here friends in fact, in spirit, and in purpose.

* * *

Docks at Bandar Shapoor on the Persian Gulf taken from the air.



CEREMONY OF PRESENTING THE
STALINGRAD SWORD :

England's homage to the greatest military triumph of the war was paid at a simple ceremony in the conference room of the Soviet Embassy in Tehran at the meeting of the leaders of the allied powers, when Mr. Winston Churchill handed to Marshal Stalin the Stalingrad Sword on behalf of His Majesty King George VI.

One cannot give an account of the presenting of the Stalingrad Sword without being impressed. For twenty minutes the political side of the war was forgotten and the hall in which the greatest historical decisions of the world were taken, became the meeting ground of two great fighting nations, represented by a few of their soldiers, facing one another.

The gratitude of Great Britain to the heroic people of Stalingrad was expressed in the form of a knight's sword exchanged between two lieutenants and two political leaders and the hero of Stalingrad in person.

The meeting-place was the Conference hall itself in the middle of which stood a large circular table. On either side of the table were ranged twenty British and twenty Russian soldiers. At the end of the line of British soldiers clad in battle dress and carrying rifles, stood a lieutenant with the Sword of Stalingrad. Opposite them were two ranks of Russian soldiers dressed in khaki tunics and navy blue trousers and black boots. Soon Marshal Stalin, who has got grey hair, entered bare-headed.

He stood for a few seconds and moved to the right of the table in front of the ranks of Russian soldiers. Behind him came Marshal Voroshilov and Mr. Molotov who stood on either side of him.

Marshal Stalin was wearing the uniform of a Marshal of the Soviet Union consisting of a khaki tunic and trousers with two red braids on either side. The only decoration which he wore was the red ribbon and gold star of the Order of Lenin.

*From official allied press sources.

Ceremony of presenting the Stalingrad Sword



Almost simultaneously Mr. Churchill entered from a door at the opposite end of the room. He was bare-headed and was wearing the uniform of an Air Commodore. He was followed by Mr. Eden. He passed through the assembly and stood on the opposite side of the table at less than two yards from Mr. Stalin. The two leaders stood for a while facing one another; then a Russian military band played from an adjoining room the "Internationale" and "God save the King". While these were being played Mr. Churchill stood at the salute and Stalin raised his right hand with the fingers curled in sign of salute. Then Mr. Churchill said:—

"Marshal Stalin, I have the command of His Majesty King George VI to present to you for transmission to the city of Stalingrad this sword of honour of which His Majesty has himself approved the design. This blade bears the inscription: "To the steel-hearted citizens of Stalingrad, the gift of King George VI, in token of the homage of the British people".

Marshal Stalin replied in a quiet voice through an interpreter, expressing the appreciation of the Russian people at this British gesture. The British lieutenant then advanced carrying the sword and laid it in the hands of Mr. Churchill who laying it across his two hands gave it to Marshal Stalin.

The Marshal raised the sword to his lips and kissed it, and then handed it to Marshal Voroshilov who in turn handed it to a Russian officer who had advanced to a position in front of the ranks of Russian soldiers.

After the ceremony silence reigned in the room as though the leaders of the two countries were too impressed to talk. Then Marshal Stalin and Mr. Churchill went to the part of the hall where President Roosevelt was sitting watching the ceremony. Marshal Stalin took the sword from the Russian officer and gave it to President Roosevelt to see. The President looked at it with interest saying: "They were steel-hearted indeed". Then the sword was handed to the Russian officer who left the room with due ceremony escorted by four Russian soldiers.

* * *

MR. CHURCHILL'S 69TH. BIRTHDAY
CELEBRATION¹

That day was Mr. Churchill's 69th birthday and he received a great many messages from friends and colleagues in Britain, the first being from Mrs. Churchill. He also received a message from the WRENS working in the cypher department of the delegation.

Among the many presents Mr. Churchill received the outstanding ones were:—

- 1) A Khorassan Carpet given by His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah.
- 2) A silver 4 drachma Alexandria coin of 300 B.C. bought by Mrs. Oliver.
- 3) A blue and white bowl (13th-14th century) from President Roosevelt with the Message "For Winston Spencer Churchill on his 69th birthday at Tehran, Iran, November 30th 1943; with my affection; may we be together for many years."
- 4) Part of an old Isfahan Kalamkar made in 1784, from Mr. Averell Harriman with the message: "From Averell".
- 5) A black lamb-skin Caucasian hat especially made for the Prime Minister in Tehran, from the official press delegation²

In the evening Mr. Churchill entertained some thirty guests at a dinner party at the British Legation.

At 8.40 the Prime Minister came down and inspected, together with an officer, the dinner table. There were seven seats on the left under the window, then came the Prime Minister's seat and that of President Roosevelt. There were four seats on the right, fifteen seats on the opposite side and three seats at either end of the table. Mr. Churchill assumed the duties of the perfect host. He inspected every seat to make sure of the comfort of his guests. He consulted Mrs. Oliver in connection with the order of precedence. After the dining hall he inspected the reception room. He was dressed in a dinner jacket.

At 8.43 President Roosevelt, the first of his guests arrived and was followed by the others. Mr. Eden, Mr. Harry Hopkins, Admiral Sir

(1) 30th November

(2) The Allied press.

Andrew Cunningham, and Admiral Leahy arrived together. Mr. Churchill left the room to enquire about Marshal Stalin. While the guests were gathering in the reception room the Marshal arrived. The guard of honour presented arms and the Marshal went up the flight of steps took off his over-coat and stood under the coat of arms of the British Legation for a photograph.

The guests were gathered in friendly conversation when the interpreter conveyed the Marshal's greetings to all those present.

Then there passed a few historic moments. The Marshal raised his glass to drink to Mr. Churchill's health whom he referred to as his fighting friend.

At 8.50 the guests went to the dining room. On the table were two presents: a Persian bowl decorated with writing in black letters. Inside the bowl was a piece of paper on which was written: "Bowl belonging to the 13th-14th century" and the following message in the President's handwriting: "my affection, may we be together for many years". signed, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The other present was from Averell Harriman, and consisted of a piece of kalamkar made in 1784. This beautiful example of Iranian handicraft was folded in front of Mr. Churchill's seat.

Mrs. Oliver was the only lady present at Mr. Churchill's birthday party.

The birthday cake was in front of Mr. Churchill. It was fifteen inches in diameter and two and a half inches high. It had been made by the British Legation cook and was decorated with a "V" surrounded by 69 candles. The candles were lit and the party began.

The British Prime Minister and Marshal Stalin came in to dinner together. The Marshal, who was in high spirits, sat on Mr. Churchill's left. The other guests included: Mr. Molotov, Marshal Voroshilov, Mr. Eden, Mr. Harriman, General Arnold, Admiral Cunningham, General Marshall, General Hurley, Sir Charles Portal, Sir Alexander Cadogan, Sir Reader Bullard, Mr. Harry Hopkins, Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, General Somervell, Mr. Winant, General Sir Hastings Ismay, Field-Marshal Sir John Dill, Sir Alan Brooke.

After toasts to King George VI, President Kalinin and President Roosevelt, the principal guests were toasted. President Roosevelt

Party on the occasion of Mr. Churchill's 69th. birthday in Tehran



was toasted twice, once as Roosevelt the President, and the second time as Roosevelt the Man.

The Prime Minister toasted Mr. Stalin as Stalin the Great, while President Roosevelt and Mr. Stalin toasted the Prime Minister. Before dinner Mr. Churchill had expressed the desire to follow the Russian custom of toasts, and Marshal Stalin who was very gay got up every time and clinked glasses in honour of the toast.

The Marshal was in the most cordial good humour, and in the course of dinner referred on several occasions to "my fighting friend Mr. Churchill".

The sincerity existing between the three leaders was unmistakable, and Mr. Stalin expressed his friendship for Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt more than six times, and Mr. Churchill reminded the guests that they were in the presence of Stalin the Great.

The meal was simple and consisted of a Persian soup and salmon caught in the Caspian. The cake was cut with the dessert and the party ended soon after midnight.



The highest pass on the northern trunk of the Trans-Iranian Railway.

The three great leaders left Tehran on the 1st. December 1943. Marshal Stalin returned to Moscow, and President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill left with their suite for Cairo on their way back to their respective countries.

**CEREMONY OF THE NAMING OF THREE AVENUES
AFTER PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, MARSHAL STALIN
AND MR. CHURCHILL.**

The visit of the leaders of the three Great Powers to Tehran and the fact that the fate of the war was decided by them in Tehran the capital of Iran, was commemorated by the Tehran Municipal Council by naming three of the avenues in the town after these eminent men. The matter was proposed by the chairman of the Council in the session of the 11th. May 1944, and the Municipality informed to execute this decision.

A reception was consequently held at the Tehran Municipality on the 22th. June 1944 at which the Prime Minister, the Cabinet Ministers, some of the members of the Majless, the Diplomatic Corps and a number of eminent Iranian personalities were present.

The Chief of the Municipality who received the guests made the following speech:—

“Our Capital was, some time ago, the spot where the most comprehensive plans for the complete destruction of the principles of Fascism were drawn up.

Tehran had the privilege of being the meeting place of the three men to whom the civilized world is so much indebted and on whose activity, energy and courage depend the hope and happiness of mankind. Thanks to their conference in Tehran, to-day the world is free and with the opening of the second front, the victorious conclusion of the war, which is the goal of freedom-loving men, is in sight.

In commemoration of those historic days, the Tehran Municipal Council have decided to name three of the avenues in Tehran adjoining the Embassies of the United States of America, the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics and Great Britain, after these three champions of freedom and liberty.

This decision was most favourably received by all Iranians and the slabs have been prepared. I have to-day the honour in the name of the Town, to inform the representatives of the Governments of our friends and Allies that the plans for the inauguration are ready and that

henceforth 17th. Dey, Qaani, and Raphael Avenues will be known by the names of President Roosevelt, Marshal Stalin and Churchill, respectively."

At this point the Chief of the Municipality drew the attention of the guests, among whom were the British and soviet Ambassadors and the Chargé d'Affaires of the U.S.A. Embassy, to the plaques and continued as follows:—

"Tehran should have celebrated the honour of having been the place where the plans for the freedom of the world were drawn up in a more outstanding manner.

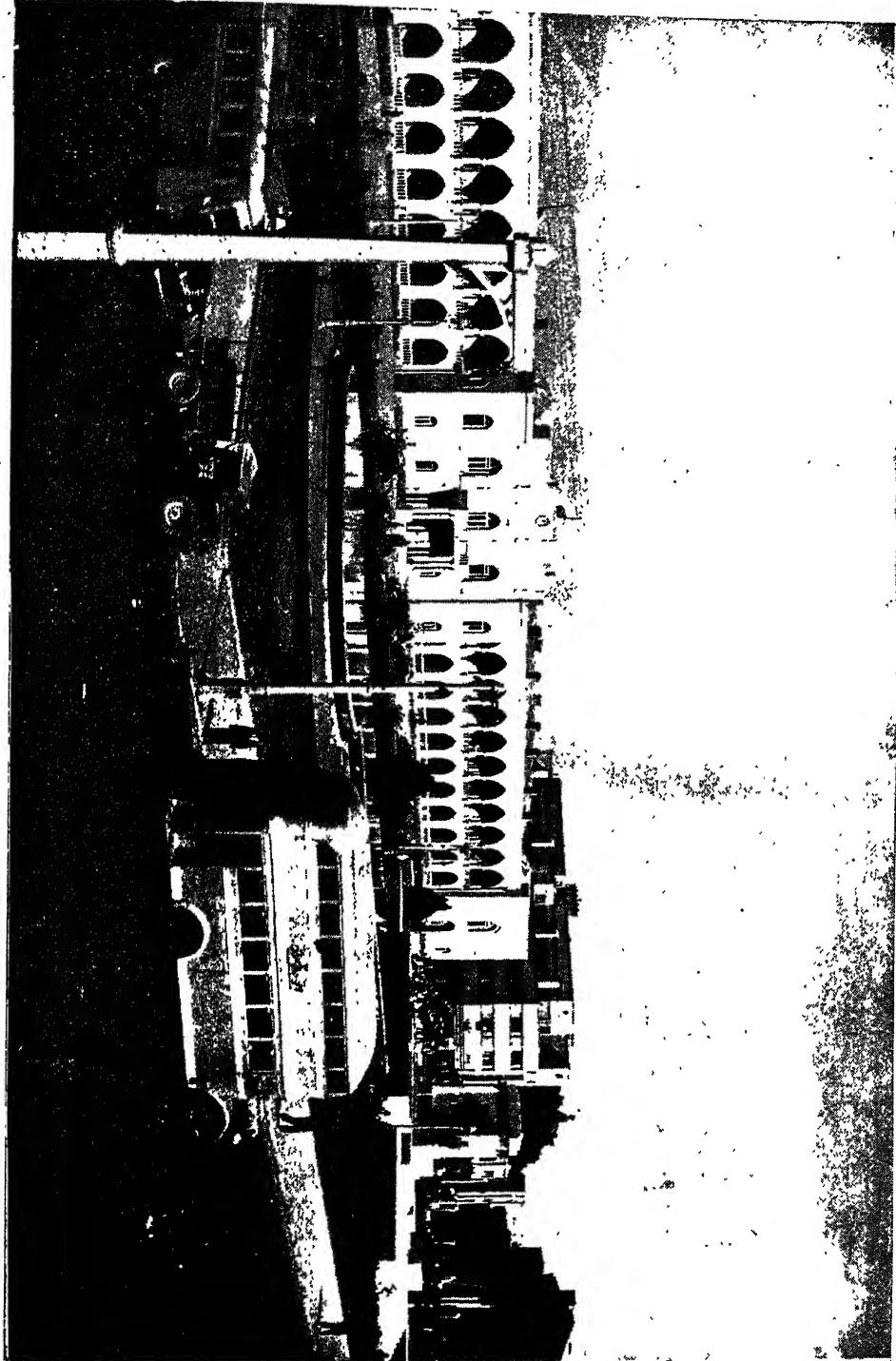
But as you all know the Conference was to be kept secret owing to the circumstances, and the celebrations which we and the Town Council had in mind did not take place. It is however certain that owing to these slabs the names of these eminent leaders will forever remain in the hearts of us Iranians, especially of the inhabitants of Tehran, and be handed down to posterity.

Generations of Iranians will look up to these names from their school-days to their death, and remember that thanks to the energy of these eminent personalities and champions of freedom who, with each other's help, the self-sacrifice of their nations and the assistance of the United Nations, freed the world from the chains of slavery and barbarism, unfurling the flag of liberty over oceans and plains, not forgetting our share in these privileges."

After this speech the Prime Minister, Ministers, and Representatives of the three Great Powers our Allies and guests of honour, approached the end of the Hall where the three marble slabs bearing the names of the three great leaders in gold, were unveiled.

In reply to the Chief of Municipality the British Ambassador said:—

The Tehran Municipality



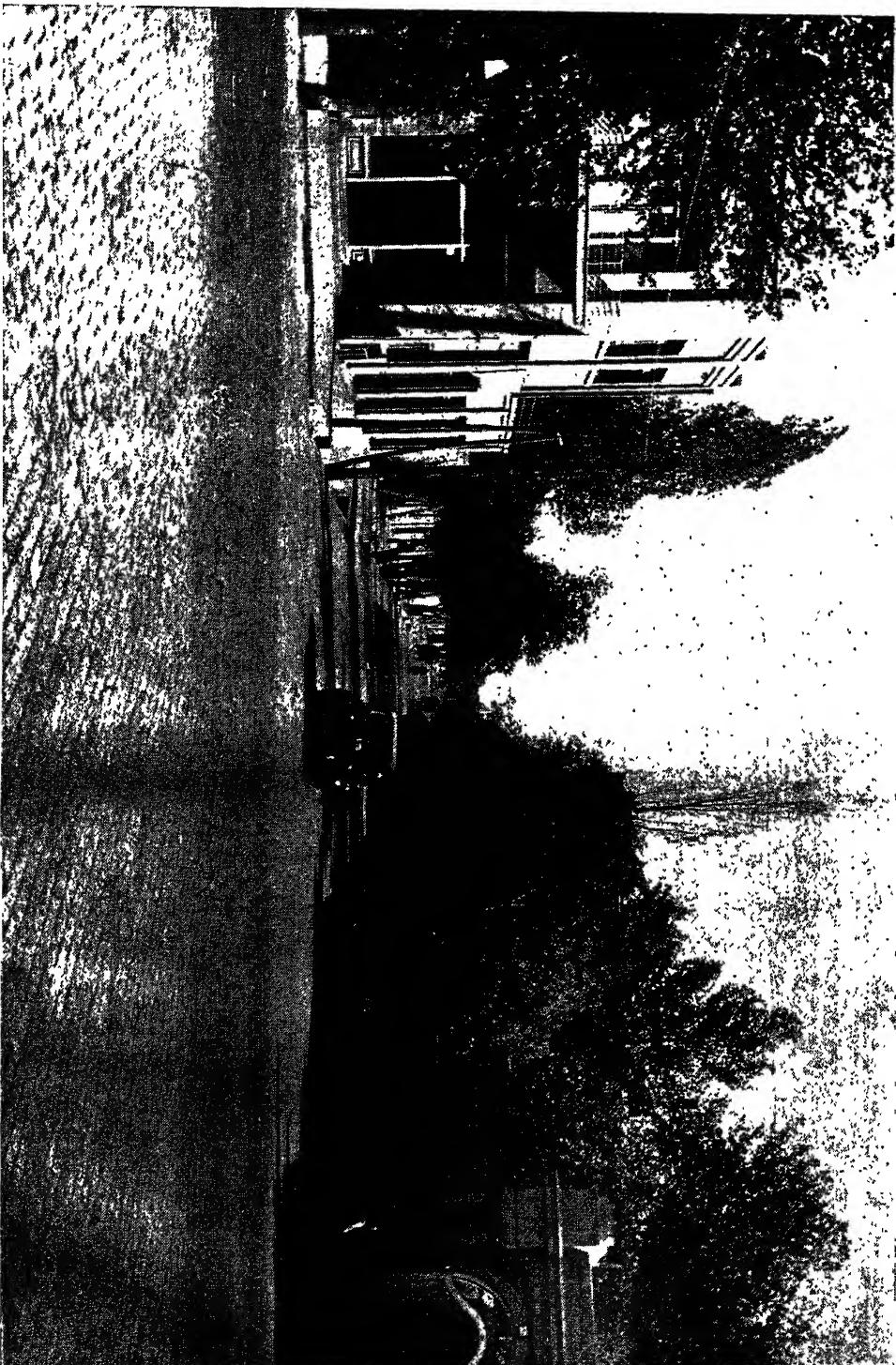
REPLY OF THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE
SPEECH OF THE MAYOR OF
TEHRAN, JUNE 22ND. 1944.

Excellency,

As Mayor of this large and growing capital Your Excellency, together with the Municipal Council of Tehran, has done my country a great honour in deciding to name one of your important streets after the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. Churchill. No better plan could have been found to commemorate the famous conference which was held here last December, and no better time for its execution than the present moment when the advance of the Allied forces on all fronts gives reason to hope that the end of the war in Europe is now not very far off. I trust that not only living Iranians but their descendants, when they see the names of the three streets which are being renamed to-day, will think of the conference as one of the turning points in the war and as one fraught with happy consequences for Iran.

The material of which these plaques are composed will long resist the tooth of time. Let us take this as a happy augury for the durability of the co-operation between our four countries which has been forged in Iran during this great war.

* * *



Churchill Avenue

THEN THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR REPLIED TO
MR. GOLSHAYAN CHIEF OF THE TEHRAN
MUNICIPALITY: —

"I am glad to be present at this reception given on the occasion of the naming of three Avenues in Tehran after the three great leaders President Roosevelt, Marshal Stalin, and Mr. Churchill, and I thank the inhabitants of Tehran and the Chief of the Municipality for their cordial sentiments.

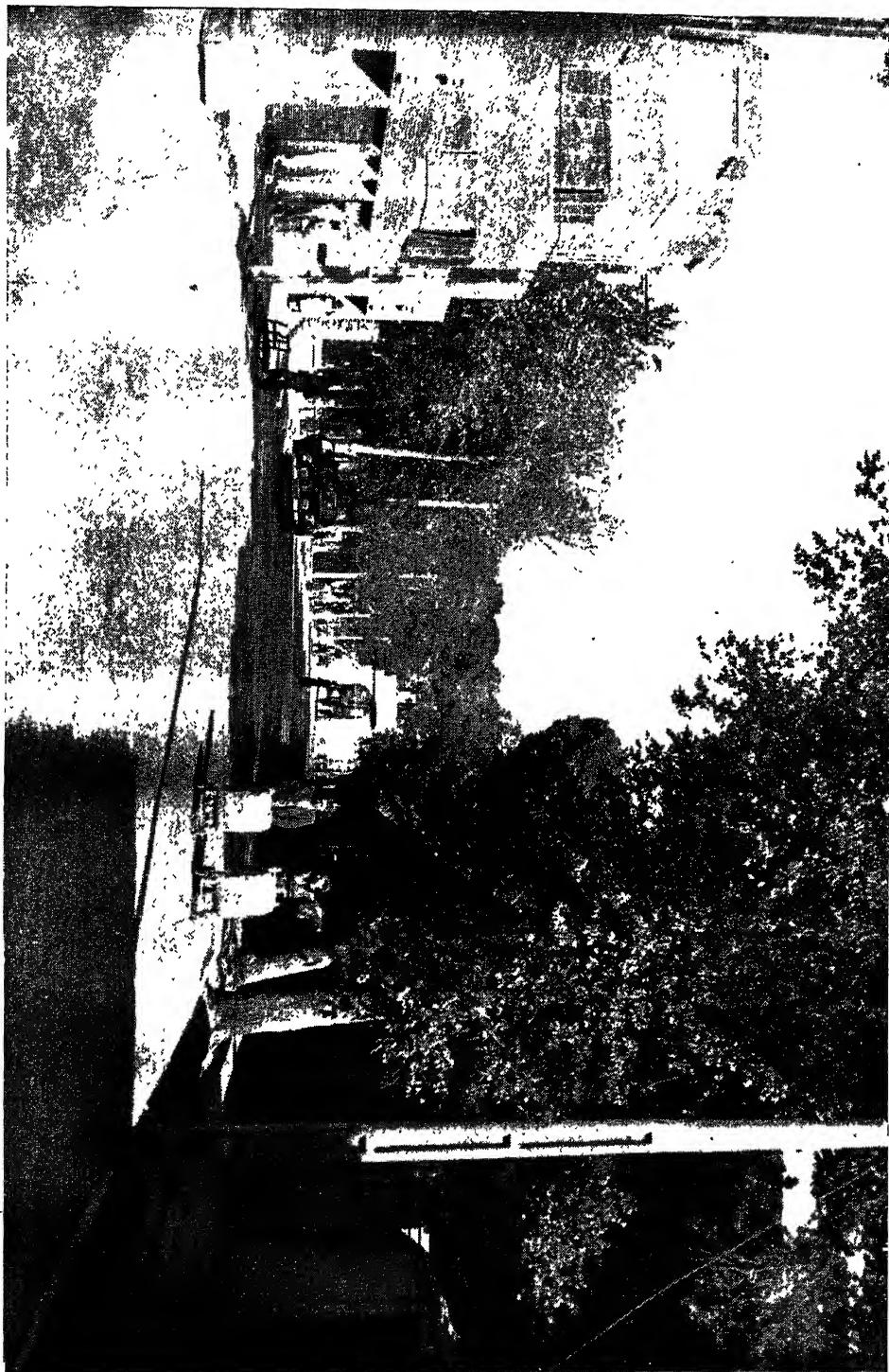
The German fascists who have flung the world this war, had planned to make slaves of the inhabitants of Soviet Russia.

But there lay their mistake, for they found themselves face to face with the unrelenting resistance of the Red Army and the Soviet people.

Three years have passed since the Fascist thief attacked Soviet soil. From the very first day the inhabitants of our land took upon themselves, with a unanimous sense of duty, the defense of the land of their forefathers. The successes of our great Red Army at Moscow, and Stalingrad, in the Caucasus and at Orel, Smolensk and Leningrad, at Donbas and along the Dnieper, in the Crimea and the Ukraine on the Dniester and in the Carelian Isthmus, shall forever be remembered in history.

We owe the greater part of the successes of the Red Army to our Allies - the United States of America and Great Britain-who helped us by sending much-needed raw materials and arms, and by regularly bombing enemy military objectives thus weakening German military strength.

The advance of our Allies in Africa, their successes in Italy, and the brilliant landing of the British and American forces in Northern France force Germany, from now on, to fight on many fronts. The unity of the Allies was never as strong as it is now, being the reason for the complete defeat of the Hitlerite German forces and their collaborators. The Tehran Conference, as is well known, was a decisive factor in the plans for the defeat of Germany. That Conference which is to-day celebrated will forever remain as the greatest and most important historical event in the war of peace-loving nations against Fascist barbarism, tyranny and slavery."



Marshal Stalin Avenue

THEN MR. FORD THE AMERICAN CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES
MADE THE FOLLOWING SPEECH: -

One of the greatest events in our history is today being commemorated in Tehran. This splendid gesture of the part of His Excellency the Mayor of Tehran and the people of this fair city in naming three of their streets after the three great leaders of the Tehran Conference, Prime Minister Churchill, Marshal Stalin and President Roosevelt, serves to perpetuate for future generations the memory of the stirring events which took place and the momentous decisions which were made in this city last year. Even now events are unfolding on far-flung battlefields which were foretold in Tehran some months ago. And to a city accustomed to a glorious history, as is this capital of Iran, it is fitting that she should thus continue to occupy an important place in the mighty happenings of the present. Thus the three names which today are being officially affixed to the streets of Tehran constitute an appropriate memorial to that historic meeting which was conceived in a spirit of friendly cooperation on behalf of all mankind and dedicated to the grim determination that mankind shall be save to enjoy the freedom which is its divine right.

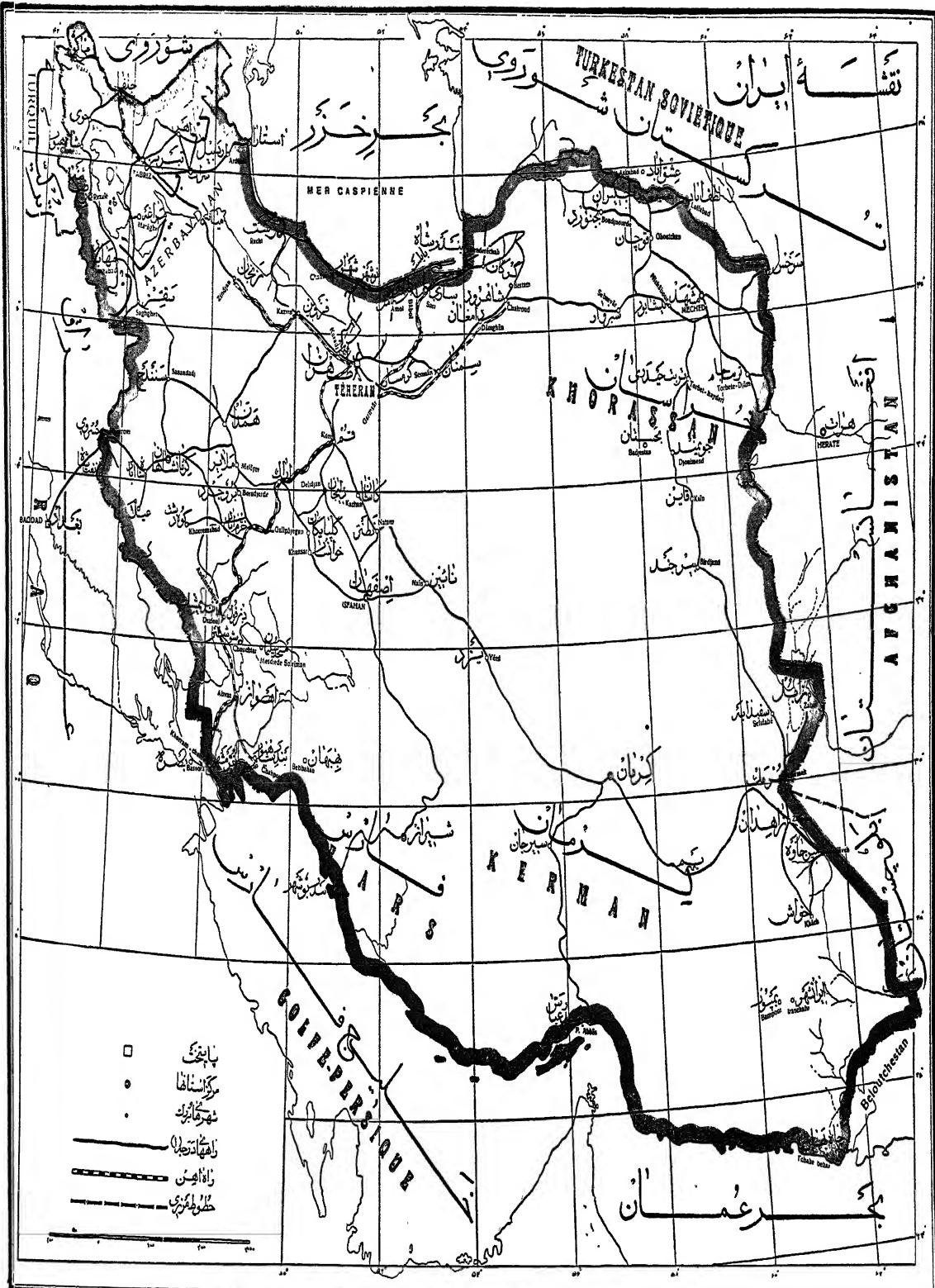
On behalf of my government, I thank you, Your Excellency, and I thank the good people of your great country for this graceful tribute to my President. I also thank you most heartily for the excellent job of paving now being carried to completion on President Roosevelt Street.

* * *



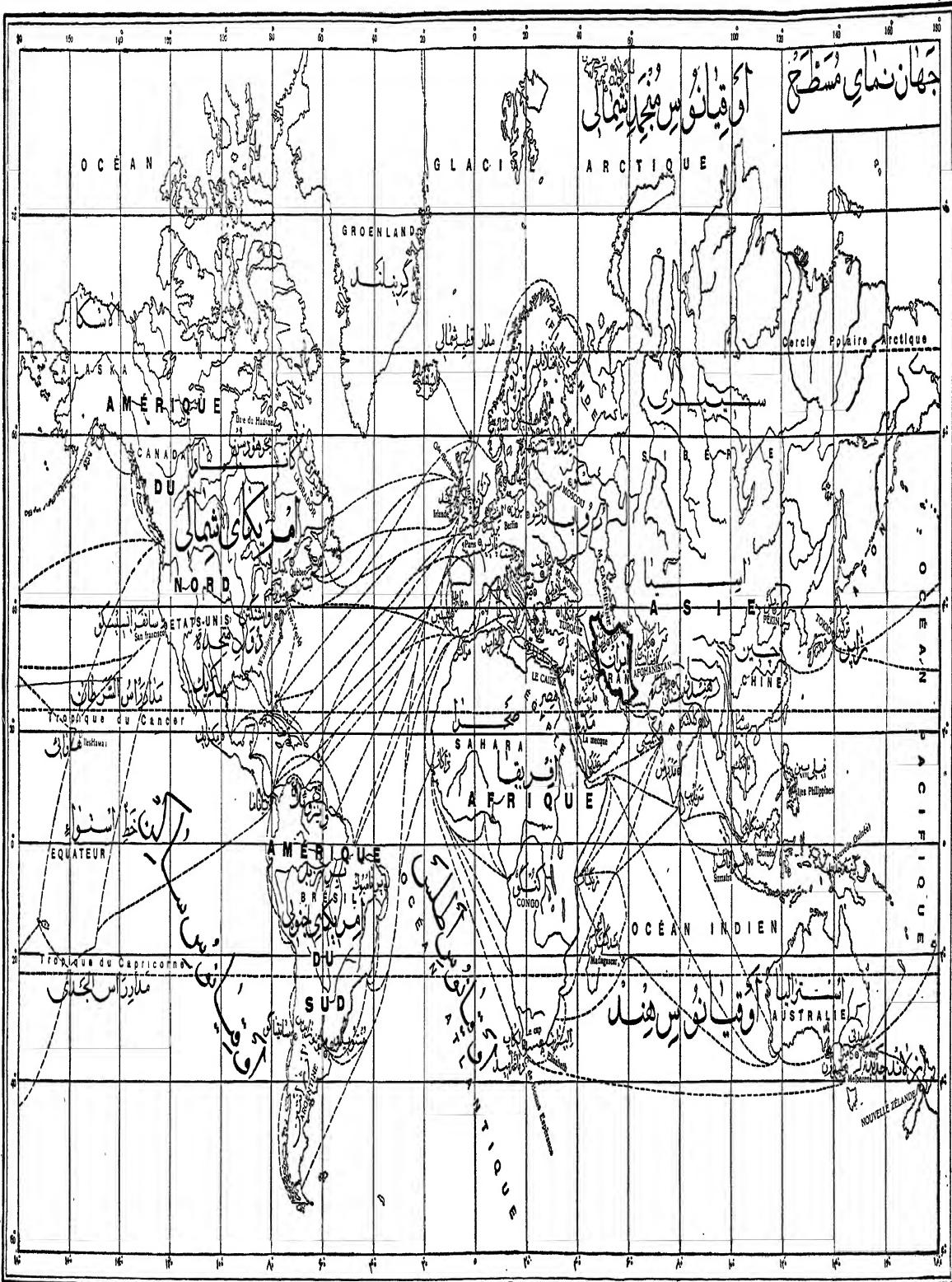
President Roosevelt Avenue

Printed by Bank Melli Iran Press



Iran "Road to Victory"

جهان نمای مسطح



Iran "Victory Bridge - Cross - road of Nations"

ISSUED

**as a souvenir of the second anniversary of the short
stay of the leaders of the three Great Powers,
our friends and allies,
in Tehran.**

December 1943.

**PRESIDENT'S
SECRETARIAT
LIBRARY**